# Bombay Gazette.

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VOLUME XLVI. ] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1835. [ No. 2,523.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Proprietors and *Editor* of the *Bombay Gazette*, are most happy to announce to its Friends and the public generally, that the next Number of this paper will be printed throughout with new type; and if negotiation now in progress prove successful, on Europe paper. The gratification with which they make this announcement is immeasureably enhanced by the protracted vexation, annoyance and loss which they have experienced under the present state of things. They now hope that those friends of the Gazette who forsook the paper on account of its illegibility will return to its support, and bring their friends with them and that those who have stood by it under its disadvantages will welcome its regeneration, and they are not a few. It shall be the ambition of its conductors, at least to support its old reputation for liberality, independence and freedom of discussion.

*Bombay, 30th Sept.*, 1825.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES BISHOP, late a Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 28th day of September 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTER.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, in the Goods of T. L. FREDERICK, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment; JOHN SPRINGETT late a Gunner's Mate of the Honorable Company's Ship Clive, WILLIAM MITCHELL, late a Seaman of the Honorable Company's Ship Elphinstone, WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, late a Seaman of the Ship Heywood, and J. J. THACKER late a Master of the Indian Navy severally deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, Registrar of the said Court; all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 29th September 1835.

## OLD TOM.

FOR SALE.—The above Spirit, of the finest quality; price 30 Rupees per dozen.

Apply at the Godowns of Mr. GREY.

*Ash Lane, 30th Sept.*, 1835.

## JOHN MANTON AND SON'S GUNS.

A few Double Barrelled Guns, from the above makers, of the highest finish, are for Sale at the Office of Mr. GREY. Price—600 Rs.

*Ash Lane, 30th Sept.*, 1835.

## NATIVE DISPENSARY.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers and Friends to the proposed Native Dispensary, will be held at the Rooms of the *Native Education Society*, on the Esplanade at 12 at noon, on Saturday the 3rd proximo, for the purpose of establishing the institution, adopting Regulation for its management, appointing Office bearers, &c. &c.

The Hon'ble Sir HERBERT COMPTON KNT., Chief Justice, has kindly consented to preside.

*Bombay, 30th Sept.*, 1835.

ON Wednesday next the 7th Proximo, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, and Co. will submit for sale by public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Hardware, recently imported, comprising the undermentioned extensive variety of Goods, viz. Butt Hinges, Wheel Castors, Pliers, Turnscrews, Gimblets, Bench vices, cutting Nippers, Gauging rods, Drawing Pens, Tool chests, Buggy Buttons, Bellows, Plated Tea spoons, Watchmaker's Turnscrews, Copper Powder Flasks, Brass Hooks and Eyes, Door Handles, and Latches, Escutcheons, Table Catches, Brass Cocks, Shoe Lifts, Brass Headed Nails, Bramah Locks, Copperwire, Bells, Scales and Weights, Wood Screws, Coach Wrenches, Garden Shears, Chisels, Plain Irons, Watch Files, Brass Moulding, Shovels, &c, &c, &c,

*Nesbit Lane, 30th Sept.*, 1835.

## NOTICE.

SALE OF CARDIFF CASTLE.

ON Monday, the 12th proximo, at half past 4 o'clock P. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co. will sell on the spot, those spacious and desirable premises, known as Cardiff Castle, appertaining to the estate of the late Col. *Llewellin* and centrally situated at the junction of the Girgaum, and Kalbadavee Roads, now in the occupancy of Mr. FERRAR.

Full particulars with plan of the premises may be had on application to Messrs. F. B. & Co., who will issue Tickets of permission for the inspection of the premises by intending purchasers,

*Nesbit Lane, 30th Sept.*, 1835.

## FOR SALE.

A Choice and valuable Collection of Plants, Shrubs, and Flowers. For particulars respecting which, apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, and Co.

*Nesbit Lane, 30th Sept.*, 1835.

## FOR SALE,

A Pair of powerful well broke Grey Carriage Horses, For particulars, apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

## FOR SALE.

A First sized—Bengal built Mahogany Billiard Table, with Cues, Maces, Chairs, Stand, Rules &c., complete, price Rs. 850.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

*Nesbit Lane, 30th Sept.*, 1835.

FOR SALE—Gold Sovereigns.—Apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.

*Bombay, 30th Sept.*, 1835.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

*Translation of a Goozeratte Paper.*

TO the Editor of the *Chabook* (Paper). Please to insert and publish in your next Paper, the under-written particulars.

I the undersigned, late Editor of the Paper called The *Bombay Chabook*, do hereby inform every one that whatever I have heretofore inserted and published in the *Chabook* papers about SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE Cooper's son MERWANJEE, was very wrong of me; and was very improper of me, therefore I am sorry for it, and beg pardon. This 22nd day of September A. D. 1835.

Written by, NOWROJEE DORABJEE.

JOHN VAUPELL.
*Chief Translator and Interpreter.*

*Court House, Translators. office, 28th September*, 1835.

## BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

WITH the sanction of the Directors, WILLIAM HARTLEY, educated in the School, and now residing therein, begs to inform the Gentry and Public in general, that he manufactures Boots and Shoes of good quality at the undermentioned rates, viz :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wellington Boots, per pair | Rs. | 6 |
| Ancle.....do. | „ | 3½ |
| Shoes.....do. | „ | 2 |

Specimens of his work may be seen with the Collector to the Society.

*Bombay, 30th Sept.*, 1835.

NOTICE,—The undersigned have commenced business as general Agents in Glasgow and Bombay, under the firm of "McGREGOR, BROWNRIGG and Co."

(Signed) JOSIAH McGREGOR,
" MARCUS FREEMAN BROWNRIGG,
" GEO. G. DEHOCHEPIED LARPENT,

*Bombay, 29th September*, 1835,

NOTICE.—The Copartnership carried on by the Subscribers, in Glasgow, under the firm of SPEIR, EDMOMD and Co., and in Bombay under the firm of McGREGOR, EDMOND and Co., has deen dissolved by mutual consent, the Glasgow firm, from this date, and the Bombay firm, to cease on the 31st July next.

The business on both sides will be wound up under their respective firms by the resident Parties and their Attornies.

Signed ROBERT SPEIR, { By his Attorney THOMAS SPEIR,
„ JOSIAH McGREGOR,
„ WILLIAM EDMOND.

*Glasgow, 1st May*, 1835.

LOST from Boreebunder, a liver and white SPANIEL DOG, named "BUSH" whoever will bring him to the Office of Mr. SMITH, Solicitor, Rampart Row, shall receive a reward of ONE GOLD MOHUR.

## NOTICE.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO., have removed their business to the house in Rampart Row, formerly occupied by W. S. GREY, Esq.

*Bombay, 30th Sept.*, 1835.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., the undermentioned, from *Barton and Gueslier, of Bordeaux*.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barsac.....each | Rs. | 23 | per doz. | |
| Red Hermitage.... | " | 28 | " | In cases of 1 doz. each. of 3/4oz. each. |
| Monton do.... | " | 18 | " | |
| St. Julian do.... | " | 13 | " | |
| Fine Old Cognac... | " | 15 | " | |
| Cognac..... | " | 12 | " | |

From *Shaw and Maxwell.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Very superior Sherry. | Rs. | 23 | per doz | In cases of 1 doz. each. of 3/4oz. each. |
| Brown Sherry..... | " | 15 | " | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Good Pale Sherry..each | Rs. | 200 | per Hhd. | |
| Ditto..... | " | 100 | " Qr. cask. | In cases of 1 doz. each. of 3/4oz. each. |
| Ditto.....per doz. | " | 12 | " | |
| Superior Sherry, | " | 130 | " per Qr. cask | In cases of 3 doz. pint bot. each. |
| Raspberry Ratafia. | " | 15 | per doz | |
| Cherry Ditto. do. | | do. | | |

*Bombay, 30th Sept.*, 1835.

## DESTOURNELL'S COS' CLARET.

THIS well known and much approved wine, to be had in cases of one and a half dozen each, and of one dozen each; price 20 Rs per dozen---Cash.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co., Forbes Street.

*Bombay, 30th Sept.*, 1835.

## FOR SALE.

FRESH EUROPE GOODS.

JUST landed from the Ship "*Kirkman Finlay*" from London, consisting of the following, real Japan Blacking by Day and Martin, genuine old Tom by Gaitskell and Co., fresh Cheeses, Hams, and Bacon by T. Wyatt and Co., preserved fresh provisions, &c., in Canister, and Fruits for tart in stone Bottles by J. Cooper, Stationary, best Tart currents, Macaroni, Barley Sugar, and Pearl Barley, fashionable Buggy Harness, Spare traces, Carriage rein and twisted Whips by Simpson and Nephew, Spare domes and rough moons for Argaund Lamps, Essence of Lemon, and a pair of London trible plated hot water Curry Dishes, newest pattern, richly Silver mounting borders and handles by M. Levyson.

ALSO

Nautical Almanacs for the year 1836.

Apply to COWASJEE and HORMASJEE JEVAHJEE, (opposite to the late Messrs. T. CRAWFORD and Co's.) Appollo Street.

*Bombay, 30th Sept.*, 1835.

## A CARD.

RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE has lately purchased a Fresh Batch of French Claret, &c., which, was brought out by Captain Lartique of the Ship Malabar, from the well known house of Balguerie and Sons, consisting of Chautea Margaux, do. Latour, do. Laffitte, St. Julien, St. Estephe, and Paulliac Medoc, Brandy in dozen cases, Liquers, Maraschino, Haut Sauterne, Vin de Grave, and Burgundy; Fresh Sardines &c. &c.

*Bombay, 30th Sept.*, 18

MOOLLA HUTCHEM [illegible] inform the Gentlemen [illegible] received at his Stable [illegible] Inst., a Batch of sup[illegible] Horses of the high[illegible] mongst which, are [illegible] good Chargers.

*Bomb[illegible]*

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors and others interested in the Estate of HORMUSJEE BHICCAJEE MERJEE, and others lately trading under the name and firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE and Company, that the final or last dividend of the assets remaining in the hands of their Trustees will be made and paid to the Creditors of the said firm, who are and may be entitled to receive the same according to their respective claims by FRAMJEE CAWASJEE, the managing Trustee, at his office, in Human Street, within the Fort, from and after the fifteenth day of October next, it is therefore requested that all persons having claims on the Estate of the said BHICCAJEE MERJEE, and Company, and who have received the first dividend should attend from that day to receive such final dividend in full of all their respective claims and demands, and to execute a General Release to the parties interested, prepared for their signatures in respect thereof—Dated at Bombay, this 20th *day of Sept.*, 1835.

## PROSPECTUS.

*To be Published on the 1st of January.*

(ON ENGLISH PAPER AND GOOD TYPE)

### THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY,

FOR 1836.

CONTAINING a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map)—The Army List, with the Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette Office, where copies *five Rupees each,* will be delivered upon publication.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 30*th Sept.*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....„ 2
Bills of Lading..... .....„ 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....„ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 30*th Sept.*, 1835.

*For London.*

TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE teak Ship "BOYNE," of 650 Tons, G. RICHARDSON, [illegible]mander, will be despatched for [illegible]ave port, about the middle of [illegible]er, and will call at Telli[illegible]. For Freight or Passage.—[illegible] Messrs. FORBES AND Co., [illegible]s of the Cabins may [illegible]hip carries a Sur[illegible]

[illegible]0th Sept., 1835.

*Passage to London.*

BY the splendid river-built Ships, both 650 Tons Burthen,

"*THE CARNATIC;*"

JOHN BRODIE, Commander, and

"*THE MALABAR;*"

WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander.

The Carnatic is expected here early in October, and will be despatched in all November.

The Malabar is expected here early in November, and will be despatched about the end of December.

The accommodations of these ships are very spacious and lofty, and both are quite new, now on their second voyage. Both vessels carry Surgeons. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

*Dady's Buildings, 30th Sept.*, 1835.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—I have the pleasure to send you a statement of the quantity of rain that has fallen in this part of the world, during the monsoon, and as I see by your paper of the 19th, that the steamer is again to boil up to Suez, I think that the following account of Howard's patent Vapour Engine may afford matter of speculation to the steam loving community. I also enclose it, and hope that ere long we may hail the arrival direct from England of vessels fitted up on this principal, and cause the funds, subscribed at the different Presidencies to change hands, and be once more in circulation—this will I trust raise the hopes of our friends in Calcutta, and induce them to get ready to hand over the surplus of their wasted subscription to some enterprising individual, who shall come to claim the bonus held out for completing the voyage round the Cape within the given time. All is going on here pretty much as usual, the lions are in statu quo and tho' the rains have not been very heavy yet I believe there has been a sufficient quantity for the purposes of agriculture. A rumour was abroad that a small force would again occupy Jalnah, but I have every reason to know that nothing within the latest period has been talked of at head quarters, the Pharsees in the Bazar there still cling to the hope of a return of the Company's troops as their removal has been the ruin nearly of them all.

Your's truly,
A. B.

*AURUNGABAD, September 22nd*, 1835.

## STEAM BOAT IMPROVEMENT.

*(From the 'Falmouth Packet.')*

His majesty's steam vessel Comet, Mr. Geo. Wright, commander, fitted with Mr. Thomas Howard's patent vapour engines, of forty horse power each, arrived here on Saturday last from Woolwich, and sailed again yesterday for the same place. In this vessel there is, strictly speaking, no boiler, the steam being formed only in such quantities as the engine demands, stroke for stroke; and further, such process of condensation is employed as insures the continual circulation of the same water. The process of vapotisation is effected by exposing to the action of a comparatively small coak fire a quantity of mercury—about a stone in each vaporiser—which is enclosed between two iron plates of about half an inch in thickness and seven feet long by three six inches diameter, and three inches apart. The lower plate is immediately exposed to the fire, and the upper is furnished with number of iron caps, or short thin cylinders, closed at the bottom, proceeding downwards into, and displacing a considerable portion of the mercury. The mercury is constantly kept by the action of the fuel (the fire being worked by a blowing machine easily regulated), at a temperature of 400 to 500 degrees of Farenheith; and the mercury being the best known conductor of heat, requires only a small surface to be exposed to the fire, and at the same time protects the metal in contact with it from injury by the fire. A small quantity of water—previously heated by exposure to the fire in a short pipe—is dispersed, at every stroke of the piston of the engine, over the upper plate and caps, and is instantly converted into steam, or a vapour of great tenuity.—The steam chamber is a done above the upper surface, wherein the steam is still further created by means of a flue surrounding it and imparting to it such heat from the coke as may not have been absorbed by the mercury. Thus the steam is formed and maintained in the state of a very rare and elastic vapour, and consequently requires the vaporisation of the smallest possible quantity of water. A high temperature is thus united for extent of surface; and the density or pressure of the steam by no means corresponding, as in a boiler, with the temperature, does not tend to counteract the rapidity of vaporisation. The pressure is raised to about ten pounds per square inch above the atmosphere, and the vapour is cut off by the cylinder at about one third of the stroke. The condensation is effected by withdrawing the warm water from the condenser—a sufficient quantity being introduced before starting—and gradually cooling it by pumping it through a flat worm exposed to cold water, in cistern continually renewed, and thus passing it by the continued action of the same pumps, wrought by the engine, into the condenser amidst the vapour from the working cylinder. The steam is not condensed by contact with a surface exposed to the external cold water (which process would require an immense surface, owing to the necessary rapidity of condensation demanded by the steam engine), but by the injection of a sufficient quantity of water gradually circulated and cooled as described, the effect of which on the steam is instantaneous, and requiring only a very moderate extent of cooling surface. As no air is introduced by this method of condensation, as is the case with the injection water of the ordinary steam engine, an air pump of one fourth the size of the old one his found sufficient. The water from the condenser is returned by a mechanical arrangement readily adjusted, in the due quantities, to the vaporiser, and from it passes in the state of vapour through the working cylinders, to give motion in the usual manner to the machinery, and is again in its turn condensed. Thus the same water is repeatedly circulated throughout the engine. The consumption of coke is 250 pounds per hour against 800 pounds of coal on the old plan, and the Comet, or any other steam vessel furnished with engines on this plan, will now take, under the same draught of water, such quantity of fuel as will last fully five times as long as before. A vessel adapted to the purpose, and yet having ample accommodation for passengers and stores, may with this invention proceed at once, and without being at first overloaded with fuel, to the Cape of Good Hope, or even a more distant colony.—*The Dublin Dispatch, April 30th.*

Quantity of rain fallen at Jalnah from the 10th of May to the end of July.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 10 | ½ | 10 | | | | |
| | 12 | 2 | 10 | ½ | | | |
| | 14 | ½ | | 10 | | | |
| | 26 | 4 | 10 | | | | |
| | 29 | 7 | 10 | | | | |
| | 30 | ½ | | 10 | | | |
| Total.... | 1 | In. | 4 | ½ | | | |
| June. | 2 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| | 3 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| | 4 | 1 | In | 6 | 10 | ½ | |
| | 6 | ½ | 10 | | | | |
| | 7 | 1½ | 10 | | | | |
| | 9 | 2 | 10 | | | | |
| | 10 | 1 | In. | 5 | 10 | | |
| | 11 | 8 | 10 | | | | |
| | 12 | 1 | 10 | ½ | | | |
| | 13 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| | 14 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| | 16 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| | 17 | 2 | 10 | | | | |
| | 18 | 1 | In. | 1 | 10 | | |
| | 19 | 1 | In | 2 | 10 | | |
| | 24 | 1 | 10 | ½ | | | |
| | 28 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| Total. ..... | | 7 | 5 | ½ | | | |
| July. | 7 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| | 23 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| | 26 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| Total..... .. | | 3 | 10 | | | | |

| | Inch. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| May. | 1 | 4 | ½ |
| June. | 7 | 5 | ½ |
| July. | | 3 | |
| Augt. | 9 | 5 | |
| Sept. | 9 | ½ up to the 22nd. | |
| Inch. | 27 | 8 | ½ |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Augt, at Aurungabad | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | 2 | 10 | | | | |
| | 14 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| | 15 | 2 | 10 | | | | |
| | 17 | 4 | 10 | | | | |
| | 18 | 1 | In. | 1 | 10 | ½ | |
| | 19 | 6 | 10 | | | | |
| | 20 | 2 | 10 | ½ | | | |
| | 21 | 2 | 10 | | | | |
| | 22 | 1 | In. | 2 | 10 | | |
| | 24 | 4 | 10 | | | | |
| | 25 | 2 | In. | | | | |
| | 26 | 2 | In. | 5 | 10 | | |
| | 27 | 2 | 10 | | | | |
| | 28 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| Total In Augt.,.... | | 9 | 5 | | | | |
| Sept. | 6 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| | 7 | 2 | In. | 3 | 10 | ½ | |
| | 8 | 3 | 00 | | | | |
| | 11 | 3 | 10 | ½ | | | |
| | 12 | 1 | In. | 4 | 10 | | |
| | 13 | 1 | In. | 1 | 10 | ½ | |
| | 14 | 5 | 10 | | | | |
| | 15 | | | | | | |
| | 16 | 2 | In. | 6 | 10 | | |
| | 17 | 1 | 10 | ½ | | | |
| | 19 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
| Total..... | | In. | 9 | 0 | ½ | | |

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Having long resided in Guzerat, I never fail, from motives of sympathy, to enquire by every opportunity after my numerous friends, in that land of fever, and of Sheels, and was not much surprised—though as a fellow sufferer I regretted—to learn from a Griffin acquaintance lately arrived from the Northern parts of that country, that he had not in the least lost any of its celebrity [illegible] other of the above respects, and I confess [illegible] somewhat amused when he told me, with his usual naiveté, that he had recently suffered severely from the attacks of both, and was, from the loss of flesh and kit together, in the strictest sense, reduced to that enviable state for a soldier, of being able to take the field in light *marching order*—poor fellow his pale and emaciated appearance indicated as much, and the extent of his sufferings—I pitied his misfortune and admired the courage, under which he supported it—patience, care, and a good constitution I have little doubt, will soon restore his health, and I thought I could suggest the means of recovering his property on its equivalent, I recommended him to represent his loss to my political friend at ——— and as the robbery was committed within his jurisdiction, I doubted not, of either restitution or compensation through his Zeal and exertion—His zeal! his exertions forsooth! exclaimed the Griffin to my horror and astonishment—why you know not the man of whom you speak, no one ever thinks of applying to him in such case—nothing would result from it, save hope deferred and certain disappointment, you are first told, enquiry will be instituted, a month after, that it is, still going on, and thus it proves an endless one, as far as you are concerned, and thieves thrive in consequence, no one, continued, the youngster, questions or can question your friend's integrity, but justly attributes his indecision, more to his misfortune than as his fault, he being constitutionally one of Lord Eldon's doubting disciples, though some indeed are inclined to think, it arises from an unfortunate bias in favor of the poor innocent Natives, occasioned by living so much among them, and by secluding himself from European Society. I hope I need hardly say Mr. Editor, that I distrust this character of my friend, but admitting, for the sake of argument, that it may be true, I must observe that he is unfit to hold a Political situation, one party cannot always be in the right, nor the other always in the wrong, and his judgment must be perverted who decides so uniformly in favor of either. There are some Stations in Guzerat, Hursole, and Deesa for instance, completely surrounded by the Guicowar territories, and all references in cases of robbery and disputes with Natives residing beyond the limits of Cantonments, must be made to the Political Gentry, and if he or they should be such as described by the Griffin, what an infliction to these Stations, but the reverse of the picture will at once be recognised by the Military Authorities there, in respect to the Politicals they may have to refer to ——— What a blessing to Guzerat, if Captain Outram succeeds in forming an efficient Sheel Corps, in which he is about to be employed by Government; it is the wisest measure that could be adopted, and can scarcely fail under the tact and experience of so zealous an officer, the wonder is, that it was not attempted before.

I remain Dear Sir,
Your most Obd. Servant,
RECORDER.

*Bombay, 23rd Sept.*, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Should you consider the following Epitaph deserving a "nook" in your valuable paper, and thereby giving it insertion, I am confidant you will gratify many of your Readers (if not Subscribers) who have had a personal knowledge of the deceased alluded to.

Your's respectfully,
SENTRY—GO.

11*th Sept.* 1835.

EPITAPH.

Here lies Willie Todd consign'd to the clod,
O Willie what made you abscond,
And leave us all dull with hearts swelling full
Thy premature death to despond.
Ah! never no more—thy song to encore
The song that diffused such glee
Thy last song is sung and our hearts are wrung
With sorrow dear Willie for thee.
But may'st thou be blest whilst thy ashes rest
Awaiting the grand Resurrection
When those that now mourn (arise from the urn)
Again to rekuit in affection.

## Police.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.
*Thursday, 24th September*, 1835.

PRESENT.

JOHN WARDEN, Esquire, *Senior Magistrate of Police* Reverend HENRY JEFFREYS, MAHOMED IBRAHIM MUCKBA, Esquire, *Justices of the Peace*, and J. L. PHILIPPS, Esquire, *Assessor.*

*Peeroo Mahomed Fazell* and *Bahadur Goolkhan*, charged with carrying away an unmarried female, under the age of thirteen years, out of the protection, and against the will, of her mother, for the purpose of her prostitution.

*Guilty*,—Sentenced to six months imprisonment in the House of correction with hard labour.

*Jessa Visram*, an old offender, charged with commonly loitering and wandering about in places of public resort, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself. Required to find security for his future good behaviour.

*Nuthoo Khewjee*, charged with stealing a box of the value of one rupee, containing nine silver earrings a silver ring, three ornaments for toe rings, and other articles, altogether of the value of eight rupees, the propetry of Nagjee Hurree.

*Guilty*,—Sentenced to six months imprisonment in the House of correction with hard labor.

*Pandoo Ramjee*, an old offender, charged with commonly loitering and wandering about in places of public resort, and not being able to give a good account of himself.

To find security for his future good behaviour.

*Sumboo Bhowankur*, charged with stealing a gunny bag and saltpetre of the value of seven rupees, the property of Government.

*Guilty*,—Sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the House of correction with hard labor, and to be whipped.

*Peston Net Thackoor, Kessoo Halmatra* and *Luckmee Woman*, charged with stealing four silver bangles of the value of nine rupees, the property of Gungee woman.

*Guilty*,—Peston Net Thackoor and Kessoo Halmatra, sentenced to three months imprisonment in the House of correction with hard labor, and to be whipped, and [illegible] with [illegible], and to be hard labor; Luckmee, woman, to two months with

*Hurree Goonajee*, and *Gunnoo Bappoo*, charged with being found in the Compound of Captain Lawrie, on the Esplanade, on Saturday night the 19th instant, with intent to commit felony.

*Guilty*,—Sentenced to be whipped.

*Govinda Sumjee*, charged with being found in the dwelling house of Mr. Mainwaring in the Fort, on the night of Friday the 18th instant, and not being able to give a good account of himself.

*Guilty*,—On his own confession, sentenced to four months imprisonment in the House of correction with hard labor.

*Luckmee, woman*, charged with stealing a wall shade and glass of the value of four rupees, the property of Mr. Joze Antonio.

*Guilty*,—Sentenced to one months imprisonment in the House of correction.

*Francis Pinto*, charged with stealing a copper vessel of the value of two rupees and eight annas, the property of Pestonjee Dossabhoy.

*Guilty*,—Sentenced to one months imprisonment in the House of correction with hard labor.

*Sheikh Imaum, Francis de Rozario*, and *Manajee Ballajee*, charged with stealing two pairs of trousers of the value of four rupees, two Shirts four rupees, and a jacket and waistcoat one rupee each, the property of Arthur Forbes, Esq.

*Sheikh Imaum Mahomed guilty*, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the House of correction with hard labor.

*Francis de Rozario* and *Manajee Ballajee*, acquitted.

*Murreea Bheeca*, charged with stealing two copper cooking utensils of the value of three rupees, the property of Govind Pos Thackoor.

*Guilty*,—Sentenced to be whipped.

*Chaud Hoossein*, and *Jewa Ibrahim*, charged with furious draiving.

*Guilty*—*Chaud Hoossein*, sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees, or to be imprisoned one month in the House of correction, in default of payment, and *Jewa Ibrahim* five rupees or a fortnights imprisonment.

Some cases of petty assault, and other matters were afterwards disposed of.

*Monday, 28th September*, 1835.

A most daring attempt was made to rob the treasure-room of the Gazette Office, about 7 o'clock last Sunday night, the 27th Instant, by two Parsees one of whom is a well known thief; They were fortunately discovered by one of the servants of Mr. Spencer, who resides in the upper part of the premises, in sufficient time to prevent the completion of their design. An alarm having been given, one of the thieves was secured with a crowbar in his possession; the other, however, unfortunately escaped. It was then found that the padlocks had been broken off the door and the key hole of the treasure chest injured—It is very fortunate that they were so soon heard, otherwise they would probably have effected a robbery to a large amount, cash and other valuable property being deposited in the treasure room.

The delinquent used every endeavour to escape from the Police on his way to the Chowkey. He was committed for trial.

The following are the particulars of a Robbery in the Fort on Saturday night last.

When the Premises of Pallunjee and Jeevanjee, in Meadow Street, were opened soon after 11 o'clock on Sunday morning the 27th Instant, an inner door was found broken open, two glass cases on the counter were also open, from which several articles of jewelry, watches and gold and silver ware, were missed; a man was, discovered under a table, where he was endeavouring to conceal himself, with the stolen property in his possession. He was given over to the custody of the Police.

It appears that the doors of the shop and warerooms are always left open during the day, and that the offender had concealed himself in the letter until the premises were closed at night. He then commenced his operations by breaking the lower hinge off the inner door and forced his way into the shop, in which he must have found considerable difficulty, the door being still bolted and locked on the inside.

After abstracting some of the most portable articles from the glass cases, it seems he found himself involved in a most unexpected dilemma; for having neglected to carry his crow-bar with him into the

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shop, he could not manage to get back into the ware room.—He was consequently compelled to conceal himself under the table in the shop, in the hope no doubt of finding an opportunity of escaping of unobserved when it would be opened in the morning. The case was under investigation when our Reporter left the Mazagon office.

### VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

| Vessels names. | Date of intended departure. | To what port. | Touching where. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benares .... | 1st Oct.... | Maldives.. | |
| Wm. Ritchie. | 5th Do.... | London..... | No where. |
| Baker..... | 5th to 10th Do. | Liverpool... | Direct. |
| Patriot King.. | 27th Sept... | China. .... | Singapoor. |
| H. M. the Tartarus's 74 gun ship Liverpool.. | 1st Oct.... | Portsmouth. | Cape of Good Hope. |

### MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Godfrey, 17th Regt. N. I. from Cambay.

Asst. Surgeon F. W. Watkins, Gol. Battn. from Ahmednugger.

Capt. G. P. LeMessurier, 14th Regt., N. I. from Belgaum.

Lieut. St. John, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Surgeon James Anderson, Gol. Battn. to Ahmednuggar.

Ensign C. N. Treasure, 11th Regt. to Poonah.

Lieut. A. Logie, 11th Regt. to Poonah.

### SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 26th. Ship Bombay Packet, James Garnock, Master, from Liverpool 2d June, 1835.

*Passenger.*—James Black Esq. Surgeon.

Do. Barque Emma, Edward Maurell, Master, from Mauritius 2d of Sept.

*Passengers.*—Marcus F. Brownrigg Esq. Mrs. Brownrigg and 2 Children and 1 Servant, Mrs. Young, 3 Natives Sailors.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 26th. Barque Futtay Rahimon, Mahomed Woomerbin Saduckbhoy, Nacquedah, to Surat.

*Passengers.*—20 Natives.

27th. Barque Nassry Syed Woomer, Nacquedah to the Malay Coast.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—William Ritchie, Blake, and Royal George.

Do. China.—Patriot King.

Do. New York,—American Brig Elizabeth.

Do. Glasgow.—Elora.

Do. Malay Coast.—Futtay Rahiman.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Recg. and Guard Vessel Ship,—Hastings.

Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.

Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.

Do. Do. Brig Thetis and Surveying Tender Royal Tiger.

Do. Do. Surveying Schooner Cyrene and Ship Benares.

Do. Do. Sloop of War Clive and Surveying Brig Palinurus.

FREE TRADERS.—Elora, William Rodgers, Will. Ritchie, Patriot King, Blake, Royal George, Robert Quayle, Princess Charlotte, Parkfield, Boyne, Kirkman Finlay, and Bombay.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mahamoody, George Cruttenden, Claremont, Nassar Bushaw, Futtay'l Rahimon, Meceai, Emmie, Grab shaw Byramgore, Brig Two Brothers.

French, Malabar, American,—Elizabeth.

Arab.—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Liverpool.

### EXCHANGE.

| | Buy. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|
| Six per cent Remitiable Loan..... | 130¼ | 130 |
| First five per cent Loan. | | |
| No. 320, a 1st class,..... | 108⅛ | 108¼ |
| 320, a 1040, 2nd. class,..... | 108⅛ | 108¼ |
| 1041 a 1049, 3rd class..... | | |
| Second five per cent Loan ..... | 109½ *at* | 109¾ |
| Third five per cent Loan..... | 110¼ | 110½ |
| Bills on Calcutta, 30 days..... | 108¼ | 108¾ |
| Bills on Madras 30 days..... | 105¼ | 104½ |
| Bills at 6 months' sight..... | 2 | 2 1d |
| Canton Bills..... | | |
| Spanish dollars per 100..... | 222 | 221 |
| Sovereign's each..... | 10½ | 10½ |

### HIGH WATER TABLE.

| Sept. 1835. | A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| " 30th Wednesday..... | 4 37 | 5 22 |
| Oct. 1st Thursday..... | 6 11 | 6 58 |
| " 2nd Friday..... | 7 43 | 8 27 |

# THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1835.

THE arrivals from sea since our last, have been the Ship *Bombay Packet*, J. Garnock, Master, from Liverpool, 2d June; and Barque *Emma*, E. Maurel, Master, from Mauritius, 2d Sept.

*Passengers per Bombay Packet*,—J. Black, Esq. Surgeon.

*Passengers per Emma*,—Marcus F. Brownrigg Esq. Mrs. Brownrigg, and two Children, and 1 Servants Mrs. Young, and 3 Native Sailors.

St. Helena Shipping reports, received on Monday via Madras, announce the arrival there, previous to the 21st of June, of the *Africanus*, *Mary*, *Sarah*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Ganges*, *John Hayes*, and *Andromache* from this port.

THE SESSIONS of the Supreme Court were adjourned on Monday, till to-day; the whole of the cases having been disposed of, except those of murder, which include the parties in the unhappy affair of honour which occurred at Poona some two months ago. We have given below a Calendar with the verdicts and such of the sentences as have been passed. The case of Lalla Chillajee and 2 others for conspiracy, in which sentence was deferred, was a prosecution on the part of the Sheriff for a conspiracy "to charge the native establishment of the Sheriff's office with bribery." The prisoners, it appears, had been goaded on by some notorious characters, whose natural atmosphere would seem to be perjury and crime, from the circumstance, that even while confined within the walls of the county prison, they cannot refrain from their favourite exercises of baseness; aided from another quarter, which is sufficiently well known to identify, although not to prosecute the party. That department, as well as the Court, had been so pestered by similar attempts, all originating in the same quarter, that it was resolved to prosecute the parties in this case. The result has been a disclosure of another instance of that systematic perjury, which has so often disgraced our Courts of law, and affixed so dark and deep a stain on the moral character of a large portion of the natives of this country: this it may be hoped will operate as a check upon the nefarious proceedings of this unprincipled set, and have a salutary influence on the fears of all those who are insensible to any other moral restraint.

We are not aware of any thing remarkable in the other cases that have been tried, but anticipate a manifestation of considerable interest in the Court House this morning, as the case that stands first on the calendar is expected to come on.

*Felonies.*

*John Porter Malcolmson, Foster Stalker, James MacDonell and James Don*, MURDER.

*Imaum Khan*, Stealing in a Dwelling house, NOT GUILTY.

*Mahomed been Suggur*, Piracy, Trial postponed until next Sessions.

*Joao de Souza* MURDER.

*Emaum Bux*, MURDER.

*Bapoo Kondeeba*, Stealing in a Dwelling house, NOT GUILTY.

*Arzoon Appajee, Kondoojee Ramjee, Yellapa Sayana, and Sydoo Poonhelloo*, Burglary—GUILTY *To be transported to the Isle of France, for and during the term of their natural lives.*

*Misdemeanors.*

*Adolphe Dudart*, obtaining money by false pretences, GUILTY, *To be transported to the Isle of France for 7 years.*

*Teezaram Peeraz*, Libel, NO BILL.

*Teezram Peeraz, And in Mannack and Dumal Pudumsey*, Conspiracy, NO BILL.

*Lalla Chellajee, Khutta Lucka and Mansing Lallajee*, Conspiracy, Bill found in March Sessions of 1835, GUILTY *Sentenced deferred till next Court day.*

*Nowrojee Dorabjee*, Libel NOT GUILTY.

WE were happy to learn that the Hon'ble Chief Justice immediately on entering the Court on Monday morning called for Mr. WILLIS the Junior Magistrate of Police, and directed his attention to an unfenced well on the esplanade, and the necessity of guarding passengers against accident by means of it. This was the temporary well, which a correspondent in the Gazette, recently pointed out as dangerous to the public; and it is to be regretted that our zealous Magistrates did not, at the first notification of that danger, cause it to be filled up, rather than suffer so obvious a duty to be pointed out to them by the more watchful attention to public safety, which our Hon'ble Chief Justice has evinced in this, as in all other instances.

There is a buzz through the town that one of the Native Justices of the Peace received a very grave admonition from the bench, on the same day, with respect to some Magisterial act which he had performed without any communication with a European Magistrate. We refrain from all comment on the subject, because we think, that the wonder would be that they should escape frequent reprehension during their noviciate, rather than they should, once in a way, receive a little of such discipline as may tend to make them circumspect.

There is also a good deal of speculation, occasioned by the appearance of a particular name in the Grand Jury List. Not being in the secrets of the Supreme Court we, of course, cannot explain the grounds of the particular elevation which is so much canvassed "out of doors," and therefore abstain from remarks, on a matter too mysterious for ours, in common with popular comprehension; though there certainly is at hand, a key to the enigma.

AMONG our Advertisements is one, announcing a General Meeting at the Native Schools, on Saturday next at noon, for the purpose of carrying into effect the intentions of a great many benevolent persons here, with regard to a public Dispensary. We trust that the meeting will be such as to bear out the character of our Townsmen for promptness at the call of Charity; that all who can, will by their presence, give assurance of their sympathy in the privations of the poor. It rarely, indeed we had almost said never, occurs that the community are called on, by any public occasion, to evince their concern and commiseration on behalf of the native poor, indeed we recollect no other than that of the formation of that admirable asylum for the destitute, the District Benevolence Society; but the present, we conceive, should rank higher in the scale of benevolence, even than that; in as much as it was admitted, that one ground on which the Dhurrumsalla, was desirable, was that it would abate a nuisance. There is no alloy of selfishness in the proposition now before the public, it is purely to afford medicines and medical aid, gratuitously, to the indigent poor, and the degree of encouragement extended to it will perhaps be the surest index ever yet afforded, to the degree of pure disinterested benevelence really existing in Society at this presidency. The late hour at which we received this notice precludes us from making any remarks that we otherwise might have had to offer on this most praise worthy undertaking.

The following are the contributions in aid of the plan, up to this date.

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| Rev. J. Laurie..... | 59 | " |

WE have been requested to observe that the prosecution against NOWROJEE DORABJEE for Libel, has been abandoned, on the condition of the Defendant's publishing an apology for the offensive observations, on which the action was brought. This really enterprising, though perhaps erring individual, who has long been buffeting a tide of adverse circumstances, as Proprietor of the late "Hulkaru" and "Free Press" and Editor of the "Chabook" which may well be termed the Parsee "Satanis" appears at last to have fallen, under the accumulation of his difficulties. He deserves a better fate, and we doubt not will ere long see a brighter day. His misfortunes are to be set down, not to the account of malice against his tribe, or to indolence in his calling, but to an excess of enthusiasm in whatever he undertakes, whether the cause be that of the reformation of his own countrymen, or of matters of wider or more distant concernment. For our own parts we shall rejoice to see the return of better days to him; when, sobered by adversity, he will have learned to steer wide of the rocks on which he has split, and pursue a less dangerous, less spirited, but yet equally useful course, in connection with the "press," to which he is a perfect devotee—His apology appears in our advertising columns.

WE continue to extract the "PITT" papers, from *Blackwood's* for June, notwithstanding the disposition towards disgust which another part of this Number almost irresistibly compels. Differing as we have always done from its politics, we have ever admired their consistency; but were not prepared to extend our tolerance to the "Ultima Thule" of conservatism, which this yet admirable periodical has now discovered to the Political world. Had the matter been problematically proposed to us, whether any party or partizan, possessing even an ordinary reputation for sanity or integrity, could have commanded effrontery sufficient to stand forth as the champion of the English corporations, and plead for their conservation, foul as they have almost ever been with deeds that shun the light; we should have met the supposition with an unqualified negation, and thought our opinion impregnable. However here we have the acknowledged first in talent, in literature, in classic lore, if not in modern letters; an actual giant in his might; unblushingly advocating the cause of those establishments, which according to his own shewing, had been such powerful agents in maturing, and maintaining that system of Government, which all men, who call things by their proper names, agree in denominating corrupt and monstrous.—It is a part of the system—"conservation" is the watchword—it matters not the *quality* or *nature* of the ostensible object of their fond anxieties, young or old, bitter or sweet to the human palate, grateful or nauseous to the *senses*, "conserve" is ever on their lips: in pity to their perversity of taste, we would indulge their strange fancies and, say "conserve," too, could their conserves be made without offending, without being nuisances to their victimtes! But what would they conserve? rottenness, corruption, and the means of spreading moral decomposition throughout society? Yes, but not for the sake of these sweet smelling savours themselves. We say it is a part of the system, with which they must either stand or fall: that system they have seen "tottering to its fall" but while a hope remains that they may yet prevent its overthrow, they will cling to every portion of the machinery by which its balance is preserved, till piecemeal it be torn from their embrace, and the ponderous structure overwhelm them in its ruin. The principal remaining parts, the pillars of the edifice which Toryism has raised to overawe the land, and buy it in its [illegible] and cold-deepits iron shadow, are, [illegible] legiate corporations and—The church—*these now exist.* While they retain these, they would remain formidable in no slight degree: deprive them of them, or rather restore them to the public care, and the whole fabric of Toryism, elaborate, massive, wide spreading as it is, will quickly crumble to the dust. The Corn Laws will be repealed, their dependent high rents will be reduced; produce and property will find their proper level, labour will receive a remunerating return, for then, rents, and taxes, and tithes, will not swallow up all the farmer's earnings; the surplus population will seek elsewhere for sources of employment, society will return from the false position in which it stands, in consequence of Tory Law making, and all things resume their natural order.

THE time we conceive is rapidly approaching, for the Indian presidencies to assert a claim to "a local habitation and a name," in the political system by which this vast country is governed: When India, instead of being merely the dumb, passive, dependent of the *mother* country; subject to the absolute Government of a distant nation, of which it forms a part, only for the purpose of that nation's aggrandisement; will demand and obtain a participation in the legislature by which it is ruled; will insist on being admitted, and will gain admission, into the assemblies whence proceed her laws; or she will effect the establishment of a "house" or "houses of assembly" upon her own soil, to which to depute the wisest and most distinguished of her sons. The formation of the Law commission is, among the signs of the times, the strongest possible indication of the era we are contemplating; a harbinger of *better* things. Why should their approach be delayed by indifference? or rather why should it not be expedited by public spirit? are the Canadas equal in importance in wealth, in intelligence to British India? yet have they their "houses of assembly." How inglorious for India to lie passive under a total privation of all civic and political rights, while the meanest colonies of our own, and other European nations, have claimed or are claiming a participation in them! While at home all are advancing to the enjoyment of the privileges of an Englishman's birthright, here are their brethren, either so engrossed in the pursuit of wealth, or so indifferent to what should be a thousand fold dearer than wealth to Britons, as to steal on through a merely tolerated state of existence, regardless of those rights for which their ancestors so often bled and died, and insensible to the nondescript position in which they are placed.—The cause of this apathy may probably be found

in the fact, that they are birds of passage; that a few years will restore them to their native land, but this is altogether a sorry excuse, and utterly unworthy of Britons. There are duties higher, holier far, than those we owe to self. The great and good of all ages have admitted the duties man owes to posterity, to be as sacred, as imperative, as binding on the philanthropist, as any others that are imposed on him on earth.

## Calcutta.

We had not time yesterday for some remarks on the following article in Tuesday evening's *Courier*, from the views expressed in which we entirely dissent:—

A Correspondent questions the propriety of Lord William Bentinck's compliment to Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, as the first Native gentleman who has associated himself as a partner in a mercantile house in Calcutta. The error had not escaped us, and we were just about to remind our readers, that our Parsee friend Rustomjee Cowasjee has the merit of setting the example. Still the other case was a first example of a Hindoo so associated, and the compliment was so far deserved by Dwarkanath Tagore;—but not so the reflection upon the European Government and community which the words of his Lordship convey—

"Who will believe, that within the last year for the first time a Native Gentleman has *dared* (this is the proper term) to take the liberty of announcing himself by his own name, as a partner, a principal I believe in one of the Commercial Houses at Calcutta, although notoriously, all the wealth, real and personal, almost all the unborrowed capital by which Commerce has been hitherto conducted has belonged to the Natives. If such has been the state of subjection and submission at the seat of Government and under the safeguard of the King's Courts, what must be the case elsewhere where the same security cannot exist."

"By what tyranny, we ask, have the Natives of India been at any time prevented or discouraged from trading on a par, with other British subjects? In external commerce they enjoyed equal rights; in some departments of internal trade and in agriculture they had privileges to our exclusion. Until 1829, no European was allowed to purchase a lot of Salt or to be concerned in the Salt Manufacture in Bengal: until the Saugor grant in 1830, no European could hold lands out of Calcutta, either as proprietor or tenant; which restriction, with a few almost valueless exceptions, continued in force until April last year. The Natives—we mean the Hindoos—have in fact always been concerned in external as well as in the home trade: they have been engaged too in intimate relations, as Banygaus, with European Houses for the last fifty years at least; and if they have not entered into an avowed partnership with them, the inference is—not that they did not *dare* to take the liberty of announcing themselves as such, but that their feebleness of character made them afraid of the enterprizes in which their European friends were engaged, and conscious of a want of sufficient influence to direct and controul them. The fact is—and we are loth to say any thing disrespectful to the Hindoo community—the energy of the European was in too great contrast with the slow and cautious movements of the Hindoo. Will this remark apply to the Parsees? Look to the other side of India—are they not there the principal and most enterprizing traders to China, and even among the greatest speculators to Europe? The shipments of Cotton in 1818 and 1819 by Hormuzjee Bhomanjee on his own account, were on a scale with the vast speculations of Turnbull in Bengal; and the present head of the Parsee Merchants, Jumsetjee Jejeebhoy, is not exceeded in liberality and intelligence by any Merchant in India of whatever class. His shipments to China a year or two ago are said to have embraced 3,000 chests of Opium. The principal shipowners at Bombay are Parsees. We know not indeed if any Parsee name be at this time associated with a European in a mercantile firm; but the Parsees would smile at the idea, that at any time they would have considered the association an act of *daring* on their part."

The case of RustomjeeCowasjee is not at all in point. He may be the first native who associated himself as a partner in a house of business in Calcutta; but he is not a Calcutta Hindu; but a Parsee of Bombay; now the Parsees have been Merchants and Ship owners on the other said of India for 200 years or more probably; and have ever since the British possession of Bombay been recognized by the European Mercantile Community as on a footing of perfect equality. There was no complaint of their being prevented or discouraged from trading on a par with Europeans; but widely different has the case been here. While the native was placed beneath the meanest *topee wallah* by the regulations of Government House, and Fort William, and even of the Strand Road, while he was treated by the youngest functionary much after the fashion in which an English Gentlemen would treat an upper servant, while in the interior the most respectable native was compelled if he met such a functionary to jump out of his palankeen and salaam till the Saheb Bahadur had passed by on his *hathee* or in his *ghurrie*,—of course any association on equal terms with European merchants who were within the pale of society was entirely out of the question. Such was the state of things until Lord William Bentinck broke through it, and received native gentlemen on a footing of equality. It is obvious that until that change took place, even if the natives had been willing to try the experiment of having their names announced as partners in a European firm, Europeans must have been as respected their own interests, say of such an avowed connection. We happen to know that even now the only case of this association which has occurred has created some sensation and been condemned in some quarters—not precisely on the Bahadoor principal—but on the religious or rather the bigoted principle. "What," it has been said of the gentleman at the head of the firm alluded to, "take a heathen into partnership? How shocking!!" We never found however that these zealots had the least objection to receive the money of the heathen tax payers. We answer then, that the tyranny which prevented natives from here becoming partners in mercantile firms was the tyranny of pride and prejudice, and "custom more honored in the breach than the observance," of which the Government set the example that society most scrupulously followed; and to Lord William Bentinck is due the honour of having broken the neck of that tyranny. This was the real cause and the feebleness of the natives or their timidity as to speculation. They may not have speculated quite so largely in opium as the Parsees of Bombay, for the very reasons we have explained, which prevented their engaging in the external trade of the country' but did they not speculate to an enormous extent in salt—and have not many of them been ruined by the rashness of such speculations? Let who will deny it we maintain that for the breaking down of that spirit which kept even the most respectable natives in a state of abject social subjection, they are indebted to Lord William Bentinck. His Lordship's desire to elevate the people may have led him as some think it was too far—but at least let his opponents be consistent in their endeavors to depreciate his Lordship.

## THE CIVIL FUND.

*To the Editor of the Calcutta Courier.*

SIR.—Through the medium of the *Calcutta Courier* I beg to draw the attention of the Civil Service at large, to the astounding fact that the liabilities of the Civil Fund amount in round numbers to eighteen lakhs of rupees, the assets to thirteen, leaving a deficit of five lakhs! The entire accounts of the Fund have been submitted to Mr Curwin, and the above is the melancholy result, on the accuracy of which the Subscribers may depend.

I desire not to prejudge the conduct of the Managers of the Fund in re-admitting Messrs. Sutherland and Elliot to the benefits of it—they have been called upon for an explanation from various quarters: but I do think that the term criminal negligence is not too harsh to apply to the conduct of the Trustees and Managers, in having allowed the Fund to fall into such a state, without bringing it to the notice of the Service and suggesting measures for placing it on a more secure footing. I understand that, by Mr. Curwin's calculations in order to place it in a state of solvency, it will be necessary to reduce the pension to each widow now on the fund and hereafter from £300 per annum to £250.

If no means can be adopted to avert this, the present pensioners may well exclaim against the conduct of the Managers, and say that, had they done their duty, faithfully administered, examined and exposed the state of the fund, their deceased husbands in their life time, by a life insurance, might have made some additional provision to the £250 per annum to their widows in the event of death, but that they relied on the correct management of the fund.

It is the imperative duty of the Managers now, without a day's delay, to state the prospects of the fund, that parties interested may take other measures for the support of their families in the event of death by adding by life insurance to the provision of £250 per annum only which the fund will (unless rescued from its present state) hereafter afford a widow.

It occurs to me that the following propositions should be immediately adopted:

1st That no one family, (widow and children) *now* on the fund, or who may hereafter come on the fund receive more in the aggregate annually from the fund than £500.

2d. That Mr. Curwin be requested to state what additional subscriptions will be necessary from each subscriber to maintain the fund at the *present rates* of pension to widows and children.

3d. That as it is likely several subscribers, bachelors or married monied men, (not likely to benefit by the fund) may decline any additional subscription, yet continue to pay the present rate—that Mr. Curwin be requested to frame a scale of additional subscriptions, on payment of which in future, subscribers wishing it may continue to secure the present (or more properly late) benefits of the fund to their families.

4th. That the Court of Directors be earnestly solicited to save a noble fund from ruin, by a transfer to the Civil Fund of a small portion of the enormous unappropriated Annuity fund.

5th. That the Civil Fund being a charitable one, it should be conducted upon the most economical scale, and that consequently the salary of the Secretary be reduced *immediately* from Sa. Rs. 500, per mensem to 250.

I am, your obedient Servant,
A CIVILIAN.

*Benares September 2.*

P. S.—I trust that the Editor of the other papers will copy this letter as it is intended to warn the subscribers to the fund, whose families would come on it in the event of their death, from placing reliance on such a frail reed, and to excite them to an immediate reconstruction of the fund.—*Hurkaru.*

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The *Courier* is not convinced by the remarks we made on the subject of Hindoos entering into partnership with European merchants on equal terms. He will observe that we have not contended that any law of the land *directly* prevented them; but they laboured under certain political and social disabilities which marked them out as an inferior caste and prevented such association. In Bombay *quoad* the Parsees such state of things has never existed unless we are very much misinformed. Here, until Lord William Bentinck broke down the system the most respectable natives were looked upon and treated as an inferior caste. We are asked whether we refer to the rash speculations in salt as proofs of the intelligence of the natives—certainly not but we cited them by way of practical reply to the argument that native timidity, as to commercial speculation, had been the *sole* cause of the native's not sooner embarking in partnership with Europeans. We were referred with an air of exultation to the speculations of the Parsees in opium, and it was very natural, and, we think, very logical to refer in answer, to the equally large speculations of the Bengalese in salt. We do not mean to contend, however, that he natives of this side of India have the intelligence and public spirit of those on the other Very far from it. When did we ever find 4,000 names of Bengalese subscribed to an Address to a public man who had been the ardent and inflexible advocate of their rights? Never—and many years will elapse, ere any one will witness such a proof of the advance of public shirit among the people of Bengal. No; we pretend not to maintain that they are equal to the Parsees or the inhabitants of Western India either in intelligence or public; but merely that the want of the speculating spirit, was not the cause of their not embarking in the external trade of India in association with Europeans.

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We have to day given a few specimens of No. II. of the M. U. M, and have endeavoured to select either the best or from the best articles in the Number. The first article on the press, we have merely quoted a passage from, for the purpose of observation, although it is well argued it is not very remarkable for novelty. The writer of it has, thought proper, however to reiterate a charge against the Calcutta press which has no foundation in truth, and which we shall notice presently. The next article is poetical, a Don Juanic affair which is clever in the merely narrative and humorous passages, voluptuous and sensual like the great original; but in pathos the author is not quite so successful. That is evidently not his forte. We give him the benefit however, of submitting to our readers a specimen of his best attempt in that way:—

Such is the state of man, like summer fly
One day he's seen in gaudy colours deck'd,
And, revelling in his own mind's phantasy,
Is by no fears of fatal morrow check'd;
Another, he's the sport of destiny,
The vessel of his hopes on sands is wreck'd,
He pines, as each new misery appears,
And weeps away his life, a thing of tears.

And yet man is ambitious to be great,
To seek new pleasures on his roaming wing,
To shine in all the circumstance of state,
And try what pastime each new hour will bring
Vain, trifling fool, with flattering hopes elate!
Alas! the prettiest insect has it's sting;
*Thy* joy's a transient flashing in the gloom,
To mark a surer passage to thy tomb.

He modestly tells us at the outset that "he never yet wrote poetry." Perhaps he may be nearer the truth there than he suspects; but we are much mistaken if he has not written a great deal of verse some very bad, and much more exceedingly clever. "The Recluse of the Jumna," we do not exactly comprehend, and therefore cannot pronounce upon the merits of the article. "The Life of Eros ratus" is continued in the same classic vein; we give a specimen of it which will enable our readers to judge how far the contribution merits the commendation we have bestowed on it. The cleverest article in the Number we take to be "Flying Fancies on Flies" and that we have republished entire. We have also quoted a short poem, *said* to have been written by Napoleon. If this be an ingenious device of modesty, it was very uncalled for, since the author need not be ashamed of his lines. Of the poem of Sappho which is continued we have given another specimen. "The Parish Squabble" is as scurrilous as ever, as the following specimen will shew:—

And so he went away like a beast as he was.—I said—you said—he said—we said—ye said—they said—I says—you says—he says—we says—ye says—they says—and every body said, says, and will say—as how that he was a miserable—stinking—cheating—chousing—roguish—uncivil—suspicious—lying—knavish—low—blackguardly—thievish—false—foul—fickle—foolish—penny-wise—pound-foolish—paltry—ill-favored—base—ill-bred—cutting—slashing—clipping—clenching—clawing—clamorous-clodhopping—loathsome—vain-glorious—treacherous—vapid—pragmatical—priggish—vile—villainous—vicious—heedless—cruel—hard-hearted—confounded—filthy—wicked—infamous—sorry—mean—worthless—vacillating—unbearable—imprudent—apoplectic—unaccountable—vulgar—gross—sneaking—dangerous—deceitful—defrauding—depraved—drivelling—cunning—distressing—depopulating—degenerate—deficient—deep—dark dissembling—disobliging—dissecting—demented—dissatisfied dry—disjoining—dictatorial—disrespectful—disputatious—dogmatical—dogged—disgusting—dismantling—diabolical—domineering—disgraceful—devising—disingenious—dilatic—dyspeptic—disproportioned—disreputable—dishonorable—dreadful—dull—drowsy—duodecimo—dwarfish—desperate—diddling—deleterious—double-dealing—degraded—designing—demonical—dissembling—dirty—down right despicable DUTCHMAN."

Such is the style in which the writers of the M U. M. speak of Lord William Bentinck! It is a sort of ambition for those who are gentlemen by education, station and talent, to seek to rival the scum of mankind in low slang for which the latter have the excuse of ignorance and bad example.

Altogether No. 2. of the M. U. M. is very inferior to No. 1. There is no paper in the former equal in the lively vein to that on "Dancing," nor one in graphic power that comes near that entitled "Black Boy Alley."

A few words to the writer of the article on the press. We recommend him before he ventures on sweeping assertions to look to facts. He chooses to state that—

The Calcuttarians have boasted of their freedom, they danced with pretended joy and forget that the clank of the fetters must betray their condition; but we do not think they were deceived, (though they tried to impose upon others.) for the case with which they avoided all structures on the existing Government, at the same time that they exposed to that Government the abuses of subordinates clearly shews that they feared to come in collision with the upirted scourge, or to do their duty either boldly or effectually. Men writing for a daily pittance could scarcely be expected to risk the prosperity of their establishments, or the anger of the Autocrat, whose word was law, without the prospect of a comparative remuneration; by persuading their constituents, that freedom existed for all temperate discussion, the subscription list was filled with a sufficiently number of names, to repay talent of a far higher order than that of the *Tapageur* of the Calcutta press.

Now the fact is that no press in India more fearlessly canvassed the measures of Lord William Bentinck's administration than that of Calcutta. We could easily prove the fact, at least in so far as this journal is concerned, by reference to our files; but it may be enough to meet unsupported assertion by a mere contradiction. The same learned Theban is pleased to assert that all persons connected with up country establishment are "profligate, abusive hallirs, in the eyes of the Calcuttarians." That assertion is equally unfounded; but arises, we presume, from the egregious conceit of a little knot of the Mofussalites who fancy that they represent the press of the Mofussil, and that because they have been condemned for their scurrility all connected with that press must be included in the reproof. The only feeling we cherish towards these writers who let their little narrow minded jealousy of the Calcutta press peep forth on all occasions, is that of Contemptuous pity.

To the authors of the *Parish Squabble* we have also a word to say at parting. To their sarcasms we have nothing to object. The wit and applicability of these are on a par, and if they cannot disgrace their authors who seem to be past praying for in that respect, since scurrility is their favorite weapon, at least they cannot injure us; but we must protest against their imputing language to us which we never employed. They are pleased to say that we have called them "lying blackguards" and "disgusting beasts;" and in order to deceive their readers, they place these expressions in inverted commas now we never used any such language. What we did say was that we could find no terms adequate to express the disgust which the "Parish Squabble" had excited in our minds. We do not wonder that they should fall into the error of imputing to us language with which they appear to be so familiar; but we take leave to correct their *mistake*.

The conductors of the M. U. M. are very much incensed at our having made a mistake as to the authorship of the Parish Squabble. Since they are so tenacious on such points, they will perhaps have the goodness in their next to assure their stang contributors or the contributors of their slang, that their insinuation that the gentleman to whom they refer in a note in a manner so characteristic assists us, has no more to do with writing editorial articles for this paper or helping us, than they have.

## PARSEE MERCHANTS AND SHIP-OWNERS

The *Hurkaru* argues, that because "the Parsees have been merchants and ship owners on the other side of India for 200 years or more, and have ever since the British possession of Bombay been recognized by the European mercantile community as on a footing of perfect equality,' therefore there is nothing extraordigary in a Parsee holding up his head among English merchants, and associating with them in partnership. True; but unless our contemporary can shew that the Parsees were more privileged than the Hindoos and Moosulmans at Bombay, he will take nothing by his motion. Legally the Natives of all classes were on an equal footing, and no Natives, as a class, were more favored than others by the public functionaries. The favor and respect of Government when bestowed, were bestowed on individuals,—as for instance on the Parsee ship-builder, Jamsetjee,—for individual merit. Yet practically at Bombay there was a greater distance between Europeans and the Hindoos and Moosulmans than there was in Calcutta. The reason is plain: it is not because certain ceremonies (conformable however to the usages of the Native Courts) were insisted on by Governors General and by Governors and other public functionaries, in their intercourse with the Natives: it was the character of the man that made the distinction, raising the enterprizing and intelligent Parsee in the estimation of the European community with whom he *felt* himself on an equality, while the feeble minded man too shrunk from the hazardous exposure of an intimate connexion with Europeans which the Parsee embraced without compunction. The *Harkaru* in defence of the commercial spirit of the Hindoos in Bengal, ask, "Did they not speculate to an enormous extent in salt? and have not many of them been ruined by the rashness of such speculations!" They did so speculate, and they do speculate now in the articles with the same want of mental combination and foresight; and they still have the trade to themselves because Europeans have the wisdom not to imitate their example—Was this instance of Hindoo "rashness" cited as a proof of their intelligence and are we to understand that they will be more prudent in their speculations now since Lord William has opened wider the avenues to Government House?—*Calcutta Courier, September 10.*

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Some of our contemporaries have adverted to an act of Sir Charles Metcalfe's liberality on the case of the Retiring Fund, We believe that the extent of Sir Charles's liberality is not rightly understood. We have heard that the sum generously granted out of the worthy Baronet's private purse to Mr. Curwin to enable that Gentleman to go home in order to secure the establishment of the Retiring Fund, is 6,000 rupees, and in addition to that a handsome allowance for his support while in England. We hope that this act of splendid munificence, and evidence of sincere regard for the service will be duly appreciated in the army. We have to remark however, that up to this day only *one* military officer has subscribed to the building intended to commemorate Sir Charles's liberation of the press!!

After we had written the foregoing article we received the *Courier*, whose remarks on the same subject we quote, and recommend to the attention of our military readers.

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The *Madras Times* after remarking that if Bishop Wilson had the will he wants not the power to put a stop for ever to theatrical amusements in India, proceeds:—

We sincerely wish him success in his warfare against the drama, and differ entirely with our contemporary of the *India Gazette* who maintains that "such a warfare should not be conducted by prelates of the church of England, whose most pious monarchs patronized the drama. The piety of George the third and his august spouse was exemplary, and yet we had mention in the life of Mrs. Siddons, of that celebrated Actress's reading to their majesties on a sunday evening—not the bible—but Shakespeare." We very much question the correctness of this statement. If Mrs. Siddons however, actually read Shakespeare in the hearing of his Majesty on a Sunday evening, it affords stronger evidence of Mrs. S.'s impertinence, than it does of George the Third's piety.

As for our pious contemporary's good wishes for the annihilation of the drama, and all other amusements, that is a mere matter of taste, and against taste there is no disputing; but how does he reconcile it to his godliness to venture on rash judgments against others in a matter of which he is wholly uninformed. He doubts whether Mrs. Siddons did read a play to George the III., and his august spouse of pious memory on Sunday evening, though he "finds mention of it in the life of Mrs. Siddons." Let him confess that he never read the work. The fact is stated in a letter of the celebrated actress written to a friend immediately after the event. The play was *Otuello* and it was read by *command* of their Majesties, and not selected by Mrs. Siddons. So much for that actress's "impertinence"! No one cited the fact as a proof of the piety of their late Majesties; but we referred to it as a proof that persons eminently pious did not deem it inconsistent with their piety to encourage the drama or even to hear a good play read on a Sunday. If our co temporary really has read the work, and does not derive all his knowledge of the subject from our remarks, we are curious to learn on what grounds he rests his doubts of the authenticity of the statement. Does he charitably infer that Mrs. Siddons stated a falsehood without any object (there is no possibility of mistake as to the day or the play, as every one must admit who has read her letter) or that Campbell interpolated the passage to serve some purpose of his own?

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"Kissing," says the old proverb, "goes by favour," so it would seem, do official appointments in the goodly city of palaces in 1835. The odd things that our Rulers do occasionally to accommodate their friends, make one stare. It is but the other day we were congratulating our readers on the fact that our Government recognized the principle that it existed for the benefit of the many not of the few. We hope we were right but We confess that the apparent exceptions are occasionally of startling magnitude—proportioned we presume, to the importance of the principle they serve to prove. We are now to notice onewhich we confess has has astonished us. Our readers may remember, of course, that the Honorable Mr. Elliott took his departure in the *Sherburne*, and that other appointments were made consequent on his resigning his situation at the Post Office. The *Sherburne* put back, and it suited the Honorable Mr. John Elliott to return to the Post Office. With all its right intention the spirit of the government is essentially accommodating——to those who back in the sunshine of court favour. Mr. Siddons, therefore, who had been appointed to the Post Office, is moved back to the Custom House. Mr. Hyde, who had been appointed to the Custom House, is sent back to his former station; the gentleman who succeeded him back to his; and so on, down to the last link in the chain of gradation affected by these appointments! and all this *bouleversement* of arrangement inconveniencing, so *many*, merely for the profit and convenience—of *one*! Truly, a rather singular illustration this, of the greatest happiness principled? but, then, the inconvenience would be of brief duration. The *Sherburne* after a while puts to sea again, Mr. Siddons reinstated at the Post Office, Mr. Hyde at the Custom House and so on. After awhile the *Sherburne* comes back a second time leaky. The Honorable Mr. Elliott must be employed or rather he must be indemnified against loss by these misfortunes though all the other passengers, much less able to afford it, must submit to it how they can. What then? Why we hear that there is to be another *bouleversement* of arrangements and that half a dozen members of the service must again change sides down the middle and out again, in order to accommodate the Honorable Mr. Elliott! Such is the way in which the public service is trifled with the convenience and the interests of several of its members sacrificed in order to accommodate one individual! We do not dispute the Honorable Mr. Elliott's claims to just distinction, he is worthy of all praise as a public servant and his merits may furnish an excuse for deviations from strict rule in his favour; but really this second reappointment is altogether unprecedented, unfair—and to use Lord Liverpool's emphatic expression, "too bad." If it be necessary and justifiable to indemnify the Honorable Mr. Elliot for his losses, out of the public revenues, it would be more economical as well as much more consonant with justice to others, to give him his salary and leave the appointments made in consequence of his departure, unaltered. Sir Charles Metcalfe has

won golden opinions of late by his administration, but acts like these must be beheld with deep regret by his admirers and cannot fail to be a source of attack and exultation to his enemies. We don't know whether this reappointment to which we refer, has been solicited or not: but even if it were, one of the first qualities of a Ruler is to be able to negative with firmness, applications which cannot be acceded to, without injustice.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Sept.* 12.

## SIR CHARLES METCALFE AND MR. CURRIN.

As the subject has now been noticed in two journals, the *Agra Akbar* and the *Englishman*, we do not consider ourselves any longer restrained from mentioning the following anecdote, and the less so as it has not been quite correctly stated by our brother of the *Englishman*.

When it was suggested to Mr. Currin, by his Military friends, that his presence in England would much facilitate the procuring the Court's consent to an immediate establishment of the proposed Retiring Fund, that gentleman obtained audience of the Governor General, and after stating his desire to proceed home for the purpose of supporting the interests of the Army in this matter, and bringing it to a final arrangement, represented to Sir Charles Metcalfe that the voyage, though sanctioned by Government, would for the time deprive him of the emoluments of the situations he filled in Calcutta, besides putting him to a good deal of extra personal expense. He therefore solicited some special pecuniary allowance, on the ground that he was going upon a public, not a private, object. Here Sir Charles cut him short by telling him that he had not the power to send him home on any such deputation, nor could he (the Court's orders being very peremptory on that point) give him one rupee of the public money: all he could do was to give him leave of absence, and avoid making any permanent arrangement to deprive him of his office in the Mint when he should return. He then enquired what Mr. Currin estimated his expenses would amount to, and upon the latter stating that he would manage to make them not exceed six thousand Rupees, Sir Charles begged him to accept the sum from himself.—which accordingly has been received by Mr. Currin.

We feel some delicacy in commenting upon this transaction. We know that, as soon as it came to the knowledge of those who suggested the voyage to Mr. Currin, it was immediately proposed to constitute 6000 Rupees as a loan, and to raise a subscription in the Army to discharge it. We know also that Mr. Currin, while individually very grateful for an act of generosity beyond respect, feels that he now goes on a more independent footing, as regards the Army, than if he were a paid-delegate, and believes that his opinions will therefore be listened to with the more attention. We also cannot but see that, Mr. Currin still makes great personal sacrifices in the mission (so call it so) which he has undertaken, resting all his hopes of remuneration upon the success of it, a position which entitles him to the greater confidence from the Army. *He* then would have done wrong to refuse the means, from whatever quarter tendered, which he himself did not possess and without which he could not proceed. But to us it is a painful reflection, that the private funds of a noble-minded public functionary should be taxed for an object which the State ought to provide for. We do not like these frequent drains upon a purse which, like the horse of Baron Munchausen, though it drink, drink, however copiously, seems incapable of retaining. However discreetly his largesses have been bestowed, we do not like to see the public taking back in various shapes those emoluments of office which are at the same time the reward of merit and long service, and intended to be the source of accumulated wealth as well as the support of high station. Much as we admire the truly liberal feeling with which these bounties are bestowed, we would gladly check that disposition in the public to encroach upon them, which in many cases we have perceived. The case, however, which has drawn to these remarks, is as entirely free from such imputation, as that other case of equal munificence when the Managers of the Parental Academy quite unexpectedly received a donation from Sir Charles Metcalfe to clear their Institution of all its encumbrances. —*Calcutta Courier, September* 11.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief held his first levee this morning at eleven o'clock, in Government House. There was a great crowd of carriages, and we observed a great number of Civilians as well as Military gentlemen in attendance. The levee was over in less than half an hour, and was conducted with so much punctuality that several persons arrived too late.

A notice appears in this day's *Gazette*, that the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, has been authorised to make advances on goods, according to the terms and conditions advertised under date of the 27th October last. The object of this notice seems to be merely to transfer to the above Board the authority hitherto given to the Board of Trade. We must however draw the attention of the merchants to a point of great importance to them, that this Order fixes the exchange again at 2s. 2d. without reference to an intermediate notice of the 10th June last, which reduced it to 2s. 1d. per Sicca Rupee.

The *Gazette* also contains a Proclamation about the new Rupee defining its exact size and the device upon it, the latter exemplified by an engraving which will also be found in our columns. The striking of this Coin commenced on the 1st instant, and we hear there are already many lakhs of New (or *Company's*) Rupees in the Mint, ready for issue.

It is understood not to be the intention to change the money of account in the Public Offices until the 1st of May next. It deserves the consideration of the two Banks and of the Mercantile community, whether it would not be expedient for them to adopt the same period for the change in their books, following the example of Government—inconveniences must otherwise arise in adjusting accounts with the departments of Government. Another point deserves the attention of the Banks: if they should not be prepared to issue Notes bearing the denomination of the new currency and Sicca Rupee Notes should obtain less ready circulation—which may very well happen, especially in the Public Offices—the Notes of both the Banks will in some degree be forced in, and a very inconvenient state of things may be the consequence,—*Courier.*

## Madras.

Flying rumours are abroad regarding the Mysore appointments. Their abolition under orders from home is spoken of; but we can trace it to no solid foundation.—*Herald, Sept.* 19.

## THE BISHOP'S TOUR.

Calcutta papers inform us that the Bishop is about to make a tour through his diocese and intends being absent from his See, some sixteen or eighteen months. Our best wishes attend his contemplated labours, so as those labors are confined in his official capacity, to those who properly belong to his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Any interference with the various Mission stations he may visit, is likely to be productive of mischief rather than good, especially when the people are not in love with episcopal authority. As a private individual, he may, "spend and be spent" in promoting the spiritual welfare of the Heathen; but let him use the influence of his mitre to impress on the minds of the people, the necessity of rendering obedience to himself as a Lord and Father of the Church, and we dare predict the creation of such a schism in the various Missionary churches of India, as will not be easily remedied. The Bishop is a servant of the Company, and as such, he has no right to interfere, with those who do not come within the range of his spiritual jurisdiction, whether in the establishment or out of it. We know he has professed to have authority over Missionaries and Missions as well as over Chaplains and their respective places of worship, and it is on this account that we venture to make these few observations. Such a stretch of power however is manifestly improper and uncalled for, and if we mistake not, even the Church Missionary Society, of which he is a member, is opposed to his exercising any authority over their servants. At all events, we trust, that the ill success attending his interference with certain missions in this part of India, will lead him to confine his labours to those who are willing to receive his instruction and enjoy his blessing. No Christian Missions have flourished less in the world, than those which have sought in a Bishop's visitation, the promoting and sustaining cause of their prosperity. On these grounds, we hope that Bishop Wilson will, in his projected tour, confine himself strictly to his legitimate ecclesiastical duties.—*Times, August* 24.

## Delhi.

Maharajah Runjeet Sing very recently experienced a paralytic attack, which rendered him speechless for two whole days. He applied for a British Medical Officer—and one has been sent from Kurnaul, we believe. All accounts say that he is very dangerously ill, and from the nature of the attack, we suspect, he cannot long survive.

In our last number, we stated that the proceedings on the trial of Shamshoodeen Khan had been forwarded by dawk bungy on the evening of Tuesday the 1st instant—but, we were in error. We now find that the proceedings in question, and Mr. Colvin's report, were not dispatched from the Post Office until the evening of Wednesday last, when they were forwarded, we are glad to say, by *letter* dawk—they must have reached Allahabad on the 6th instant—and supposing that their perusal, occupies the Governor of Agra two, or even three days, the whole of the papers will, in all probability, be received by the Governor-General on or about the 15th instant. The sentence will then, of course, be immediately made known in Calcutta—and we shall hear it at Delhi by the 26th or 27 instant.

Mr. Colvin, the Special Commissioner, left us on Wednesday last, on his return to Allahabad via Kurnaul and Meerut—During his stay here he won the esteem of every one, and we need not add that, his departure is much regretted by the Delhians.

Mr. Vigne, the traveller, reached the vale of Cashmere on the 2nd ultimo. He speaks in raptures of the scenery—and the great beauty of the women, whose teeth he compares to rows of matched pearls. He means to proceed on to Ladak, and has, we believe, already obtained the permission of Runjeet Singh to do so.

## Meerutt.

We hear the following rewards have been distributed consequent to the conviction of Kooreem Khan.—

Koosal Goojur, 3,500 Rs., with a shawl, a horse and 100 Rs. per mensem for life.
Mogul, Jemadar, 7,000 Rs., and 75 per mensem for life.
Mirza Singee Beg, Kotwal, 4,000 Rs.
Sayad Beg, 3000 Rs.
Moonshee Rungeo, 2,500 Rs.
Himayut Ullee, Tuhsildar, 2,500 Rs.

Native accounts state that Runjeet Sing had been attacked by a serious illness from which however he is recovering; it would seem to have come on very suddenly and must have been a fit, for the Maha Rajah is described to have remained insensible during many hours.

The merry Monarch cannot be made aware that age and infirmity are making their advances steadily but surely, and that it believes His Majesty, if he be disposed to weaken their approaches, to adopt a less voluptuous course of life. Unless the report of the native news-writer is more than usually exaggerated, this last has really been a very serious attack.

We had intended making a few remarks on the report of the Committee, & the proceedings of the Steam Fund Meeting, but the press of other matter has hitherto prevented us.

It seems that having squandered the larger portion of the Funds in jobs and failures, the Committee "can only anxiously await the final determination of the Authorities at home and hold themselves in readiness to take advantage of any occurrence which may arise by which the ulterior object of their appointment may be attained" or stripped of its verbrage, do as the Bombay people have done all along, and as the *foolish scribblers* in the Mofussil have endeavoured to persuade them to do from the self-sufficient boasting, blustering, Calcuttarians, at length obliged to follow the dictates of common sense because there jobs have all failed—the fault being with no one, except with the public in suffering themselves to be so egregiously gulled,—were not the subject state and profitable we would go into a few details, but it would not avail. The majority of subscribers and amount will not object to the retention of the balance that remains, some 74,000 Rs.—*Sept* 10.

## EUROPE.

### WILLIAM PITT.

THE year 1784 had begun with the severest trial of Pitt's public existence; it had closed with his most consummate triumph. Thenceforth all was incontestable inferiority. He saw the whole array of Opposition hopelessly routed, and flying in fragments before him, the strength of the English mind awakened and rising with redoubled vigour round him, and heard at once the universal plaudits, and the universal pledges, of the empire. A higher gratification, if possible, was reserved for him in seeing the King restored to his place in the Constitution, and the Constitution itself restored to its rank in the heart of the country, and all crowned by the consciousness that the triumph was his own work, that the whole train of successes was the result of his adoption of the two principles of at once resisting the violence of a factious House of Commons and refusing to obey the incessant suggestions of his friends to extinguish that House by a premature dissolution. The sacrifices of a whole life of political toil might have been repaid by the feeling which came crowding on the bosom of the great statesman at that unexampled hour! But the due tribute is not given to his sagacity, unless we regard the circumstances. He had adopted the national cause, at a time when to every other eye it was desperate; he had penetrated into the nature of the contest, when to every other glance it was covered with impenetrable clouds; and still more he had formed just estimate of the English heart, he had placed a generous, intrepid, and *righteous* —the word is not too strong,—confidence in the nation, when it was exultingly pronounced by one party to be totally alienated from its old pulses of loyalty, and despairingly admitted by the other to be all but incapable of restoration. In the midst of this general decline, he alone had spoken the long forgotten language of faith and feeling, which the empire no sooner heard, than it answered with an unanimity and force which echoed throughout Europe. No statesman of England had ever more illustriously earned the civic crown.

Regarding those memorable events not in the light of mere historical curiosity, but as the best guides to living conduct we are entitled to contrast the success of Pitt's measures with the checkered fortune of those which have just passed before our eyes; and this we do without the slightest desire to throw blame on any quarter. Still we cannot but look upon the hasty dissolution of the last Parliament, as a capital oversight. We see how delicate an operation this was regarded by even the daring mind of Pitt; and we see in every feature of the question, as it stands before us, but still stronger reasons, if possible, for avoiding so direct an experiment on the prudence of the people. What was it but to recommit the power of the Legislature into the hands of the populace in the very first fever of possession? The Reform Bill had but just taught them that they were masters of the Rotten representation.

To castrate a House of Commons, for the very charge of being too much the instrument of the populace, was to send it back to its makers, not with a stigma, but with a letter of recommendation. It is true that nearly a hundred Conservative members have been added. But what has been the practicable result? Was it to make the Ministry firm? No, the Ministry *were* broken down at once. Was it to quality the virulence of faction? No, faction grew only more invetelerate, more active, and more successful. The dissolution placed faction in sight of all its objects; and leaving it numbers still sufficient to subvert the Ministry, and inspiring it with a more violent determination of overthrow, has given it the mastery of the empire. Pitt would have waited; he too could contemplate an increase of numbers, but he justly disregarded all increase, short of a direct majority. To all his advisers on this subject his answer was, I shall move when I see the nation willing to move, and not before.

On this reasoning he inflexibly acted. He resisted the Opposition, *within* the House, because he knew that it was only within the House that its violence could be smote, its measures resisted, or its hypocrisy unmasked. Every night that witnessed his existence as a minister, witnessed his work on the buttresses and battlements of the enemies stronghold, every night saw him demolishing some defence, levelling some rampart raised against the rights of the Crown and the nation, or reducing some portion of the garrison to flight or surrender. He felt that he must have the fates of Opposition in his hands at last; he was resolved to lose nothing by precipitancy, where every thing was to be gained by conduct. This plan succeeded in every point. He suffered Opposition to rush from violence to violence, but he never suffered it to move a step without pointing the eye of the nation to the movement. He compelled it, by the very heat of the encounter, to throw off the assumed rule of Constitution, and show the weapons which it carried beneath, sharpened for the heart of the monarchy. At one where by lofty scorn, at another by intolerable rebuke, he stung it into that fury which defies all prudence, and irritating it into speaking out all its secrets, extorted from its lips the very language of treason. Then having completed its development before the nation, having then shown that its patriotism was only a raging thirst for place, that with public purification for its theory, its principle was universal spoil; and that with the prosperity and freedom alike of India and England on its tongue, its object was to grasp at the wealth of India, only to gild the throne of a Parliamentary despotism in England; he then struck the final blow, and dissolved the Parliament altogether. No public measure ever more amply vindicated its principle by its success. It instantly cut away the ground from under Opposition, and cut it away for the full term of his public life. It not merely swept the party from its anchorage, but sent it to float dismantled, and without chart or compass over the waters. From that hour Opposition, retaining its form, lost its spirit. Instead of the antagonist it became the involuntary auxiliary of the Minister. Reluctantly as it dredged it still dragged for him alone, disputing his intentions only [illegible] effect of giving them additional confidence [illegible] public mind, resisting his measures only [illegible] ent of proving their solidity; propounding [illegible] against his policy only to give evidence [illegible] wisdom which brought their conjectures [illegible] tempt, Caliban himself was not more [illegible] or more at the mercy of his master [illegible] ter at his thraldom, or more hopeless of [illegible] off his chain. The long minority was the [illegible] Pitt. It might fill the benches opposite [illegible] nisters, it might rail and struggle; but [illegible] bours were fruitless, and its boldest [illegible]

ly gave a more unequivocal victory to the young master of British Council.

Whether the success which so unequivocally followed the conduct of the great Minister half a century ago would have followed a similar conduct in the late Cabinet, is now beyond any useful discussion. The general opinion of the public at the crisis undoubtedly was, that Parliament ought not to be dissolved; that in a Cabinet where the only object could have been the restoration of the Government to tranquillity, the wiser course was to have advantage of the tendency of all legislatures to retain their existence; and that the Minister should be keenly sensible of the hazards of dissolution. It is also but truth to acknowledge, that the result of the elections painfully justified this opinion; and that, if the Cabinet obtained a larger number of adherents, it also created a more violent spirit of hostility.

Nothing can be clearer than this change of character. The late Parliament was willing give the Conservative Ministry "a trial:" the present Parliament has unequivocally refused all trial. The late Parliament threw out the successive ministries of Lords Grey, Althorp, and Melbourne: the present Parliament adopts the fragments of the three, and, under a new leader, marches to the overthrow of the Cabinet. In those circumstances, what was to be done by the Cabinet? Continue the struggle? No. With majorities against every measure, the public business must have been suddenly brought to a stand. Were the peers to be summoned to the field? The Minister would have but precipitated the attack which the democracy is already preparing. Was the King's name to have been tried! What Minister could be justified in bringing the Crown into conflict with the Commons! The Minister had exhibited his qualities to the full extent: he had shown, that if failure was to come, it should not come from his want of resolution. But what general can fight without an army? His only course was either to appeal to the nation once more, or return his power into the hands of the King.

Sir Robert Peel has been charged with timidity in declining another only justice to acknowledge, that this appeal to the nation must have only aggravated the public hazards. But half undone by the first appeal, we should be only hurried the more rapidly into civil convulsion by the second. Even Pitt had waited, until Opposition was disgraced by open defeat,—until the empire was disgusted by its fruitless and factious paroxysm,—until the King's name had become a tower of strength once more,—and until popularity of the most solid, generous, and active nature had gathered and shone round his own footsteps. He had made charges of the deepest dye against Opposition, and proved them by facts, of which every one was cognizant; and then and not till then, he called for a verdict. He had marched the leaders of Opposition, one by one, before the popular eye; and, as each passed, pronounced his crime, and sent him off under a roar of popular condemnation. He thus showed North guilty of the loss of America—Fox branded with the still darker guilt of the Coalition—the inferior members stigmatized with offences to the measure of their opportunities—and the whole covered with the general condemnation of prostituting their power the construction of an established dictatorship in England.

But there are other and obvious considerations, which make the case still stronger against the policy of the late dissolution. In Pitt's time the Minister could appeal to the nation; for in his day England was a nation: it is now a populace. In Pitt's day, property, intelligence, and birth were constituent parts of the nation. Now, poverty and ignorance, obscurity and corruption, are the elements of constituency. In Pitt's day the spirit of the nation was bound to the Constitution: in ours the politicians of the lanes and alleys pledge themselves to the overthrow of every form of the Constitution,—abhor all that they find established,—ally themselves with all that promises subversion,—and, already revolutionists in theory, pause only until their leaders have decided on what member of the Constitution the axe shall first fall. There is another evil added to the ominous superiorities of our time. In addition to the radicalism of politics, we have to encounter the radicalism of religion. The Popish question, fatal in all its aspects, fatal in the wound which it gave to Christianity, fatal in the character which it fixed on the Legislature, fatal in its acknowledged hostility to the constitution, has brought into Parliament a faction of a totally different form from all that have hitherto figured as instruments of public danger. That faction, growing out of the inveterate hatred which superstition feels to truth, —the delegate of a priesthood essentially armed against Protestantism,—has a political bond which no political feeling has ever yet been able to rival. It comes the mental of the Popish clergy, chosen by their influence, acting by their direction, and wholly dependent on their will. Every man of that faction knows that his public existence depends on the will of Popery; and every man, therefore, feels that zeal, and nothing less than zeal, in the cause will be [illegible] of his political existence. It is [illegible] for public spirit or national [illegible] They have been chosen [illegible] submission to the [illegible] with one purpose [illegible] religion. [illegible] continual [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] trious [illegible]

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strongly solicited to stand for Bath, which had been represented by his father. Similar solicitations came from other leading quarters. But his academic recollections determined him in favour of his University. His opponents at Cambridge were Townshend and Mansfield, the former a Lord of the Admiralty, and the latter Solicitor General under the Coalition Ministry, and both representing the University of the late Parliament, a claim which, with both Oxford and Cambridge, is in general equivalent to possession. Pitt defeated them both, and not merely defeated them, but brought in his friend Lord Euston. Even this evidence of public feeling, in most distinguished places was perhaps inferior to the general and spontaneous confidence which displayed itself in the number of actual applications made to him to recommend candidates, and the utter exclusion from Parliament of no less than 160 of the decided Opposition, many of them individuals of the most powerful connexion of large property, and hereditary influence. But their crime with the nation was unanswerable; they were enemies of the man whose talents and services England had proved and delighted to honour. To those public testimonies were added private tributes, whose sincerity it was as impossible to doubt as to deny their value. Lord North, in the midst of his defeat, pronounced him, "born a minister." Gibbon, with eloquent panegyric, declared, "that, in all his researches in ancient and modern history, he had no where met with his parallel, no where found a man who at so young a period of life, had so important a trust reposed in him, and which he discharged with so much credit to himself, and so much advantage to the kingdom.;'

We may now proceed more rapidly through the next ten years. Pitt was henceforth undisputed minister, and his ability was to be exercised less in resisting Opposition than in developing the resources of the State. The chief occurrences which marked this tranquil period were the Westminister scrutiny, the new plan of Finance, and the question of the Regency.

The Westminister election of 1784 will long continue memorable in our popular records for its perseverance, its violence, and its general contrast to the more rapid and rational proceedings of later times. On the first of April, this remarkable election began. The candidates were Lord Hood, Sir Cecil Wray, and Fox. It did not close till the 17th of May! and even then was closed alone by the act of the high bailiff, who naturally conceived that he had no power to protract the election beyond the period when the writs were returnable. At this time Lord Hood was at the head of the poll, 6694; Fox second, 6233; Sir Cecil Wray last, 5998. The defeated candidate pronounced that a large number of Fox's voters were fictitious, and demanded a scrutiny. The high bailiff granted it; and making a declaration to that effect, the sheriff proceeded to the scrutiny. Fox in the meantime took his seat for the Scotch burghs of Tain, Kirkwall, &c. On the meeting of Parliament on the 18th of May, Fox made his complaint, that the representation of the people was incomplete, from the want of a return of two members for Westminster, and gave notice of a motion for bringing the conduct of the high bailiff before the House. The subject mingled itself with the speeches of Opposition on the address, when Pitt enlivened the debate with some of those vigorous appeals to the general sense of ridicule, of which he was so great master. The "Right Honorable gentleman" (Fox), said he, "panegyrizes his India Bill. I admire his firmness, since it overthrew him. But he goes further, and boldly offers to bear all responsibility on the subject. This would be a new source of panegyric, if, in the next sentence, he had not made the unlucky discovery, that the responsibility amounts to nothing. There can be no responsibility in having merely brought a bill into Parliament. There he triumphs securely. But there *is* a responsibility, and of a heavier kind too, for which he has no courage, and no immunity—the responsibility of character. That has largely, effectually, unanswerably, been brought to the test. He has been tried before the tribunal of the public, and been unanimously found guilty." Of Lord North's speech he said, "That, approving of all that the noble lord had charged on the late Parliament, he must vindicate it for the sake of one act, an act fit to cover its multitude of sins: that it had put an end to the noble lord's unfortunate war and unfortunate administration together."

To Mr. Adam, who had talked of "the check given to Ministers by the Westminster election," he retorted, "that he could not help congratulating him on the happy faculty of extracting victory from defeat, or discovering an unanimous return, while they were in the very act of enquiring why no return had been made, and finding that the unanimity was to be balanced by many thousand votes on the opposite side. But what were the honourable member's escapes from this fact? Why, that the candidate (Fox) had to contend with the powers of public office, the [illegible] of the India Company, and what he was pleased to term the powers of popular frenzy! [illegible]sten him on those points," said Pitt. [illegible]ourable gentleman has to [illegible]tend with the powers of [illegible]use he endeavours to [illegible] to lament that he [illegible] Company, be[illegible]upon their [illegible]d rights; [illegible]d with [illegible]ecu[illegible]

[illegible]values of this plan," said Pitt, "is, that [illegible]recognises the natural necessity for [illegible] time requires, it prevents that change [illegible] rash, violent, or hurtful to private [illegible]The provisions of the act were to be [illegible] practice, not till they were called [illegible]he necessity of the times. But a clear [illegible]permanent rule for improvement in the re[illegible]lation was established, applicable to all [illegible]ut giving no countenance to chimerical [illegible]f reform. The purpose of the whole [illegible]vide for the repairs of the constitution

Via prima salutis,
Quod minime reris, Graja pandetur ab urbe.

His success at Ross and Kirkwall ought not to be denied its share of praise, it was well entitled to 'pursue the triumph and partake the gale." He concluded by a grave scorn of Opposition, and a full and contemptuous defiance alike of its principles and its powers. On the division, the address was carried by 282 to 114—a commanding majority, which fully vindicated the wisdom of the late dissolution.

The Westminist scrutiny was terminated by the public weariness. In February 1784, Welbore, Ellis moved, that the high bailiff should make "an immediate return of the two members for Westminster," The scrutiny had lasted eight months, and was expected to last two years longer! Pitt conceiving that the House ought to sustaid its original act, resisted the motion, which was thrown out by 174 to 135. In March, Lord Muncarter brought in a report from Sir Cecil Wrap's committee, stating that, in the parishes of St Margaret and St John, they had discovered 400 persons to have voted as inhabitants, not one of whom could be found to exist there. But no evidence could now overcome the public exhaustion on the subject. Sawbridge moved, "that the members be returned." Pitt moved a short adjournment. His motion was negatived, and the Minister was unexpectedly left in a minority of 124 to 168. Next day, Lord Hood and Fox were declared members for Westminster.

The next measure of the Minister was his bill for Parliamentary Reform. The subject has a revived interest to us, from the contrast of Pitt's plan with the sweeping performances of our own day. Previously to laying his sentiments before the House, he communicated them to the King, who replied by the following manly clear, and *conscientious* letter.

"I have received Mr Pitt's paper, containing the heads of his plan for Parliamentary Reform, which I look on as a mark of attention. I should have delayed acknowledging the receipt of it till I saw him on Monday, had not his letter expressed that there is but one issue of the business he could look upon as fatal, the possibility of the measures being rejected by the weight of those who are supposed to be connected with Government Mr Pitt must recollect, that though I have ever thought it unfortunate that he had early engaged himself in this measure, yet that I have ever said, that as he was clear of the propriety of the sure, he *ought* to lay his thoughts before the House. And that, out of personal regard to him, I should avoid giving any opinion to any one, on the opening of the door to Parliamentary Reform, except to him. Therefore, I am certain Mr Pitt cannot suspect my having influenced any one on the occasion. If others choose, for base ends, to impute such conduct to me, I must bear it as former false suggestions. Indeed, on a question of such magnitude, I should *think very ill* of any man who took a part on either side *without the maturest consideration*, and who would *suffer his civility to any one to make him vote contrary to his own opinion*. The conduct of some of Mr Pitt's most intimate friends on the Westminster scrutiny shows there are questions which men will not by friendship be biassed to adopt."

Pitt had adopted this subject early. In 1782, he had moved for a committee to consider the state of the representation. In 1783, he had moved several resolutions as the basis of his plan. In both years he failed. His purpose now was to bring in a bill for realising his idea of a true House of Commons—an assembly freely elected, between whom and the mass of the people there was the closest union, and most perfect sympathy. Pitt's conceptions on this paramount topic are of the first importance. His speech may be thrown into a succession of principles. "Universal suffrage is a wild and impracticable notion. It was indisputable doctrine of constitutional antiquity, that the state of the representation might be changed by the change of circumstances. From the reign of Edward I., the earliest period in which distinct descriptions of men could be traced in the representation, to that of Charles II., there were few reigns in which the representation had not varied. The successive kings exercised a power of summoning or not summoning, as they pleased, acting always on the principle that the places should have such a population as entitled them to send members to parliament. As one borough decayed, and another arose, the one was abolished, and the other invested with the right of returning members. The House of Commons did not always consist of the same number, nothing preventing the executive from varying the numbers, but the Act of Union. In the seventeenth century, the Crown had ceased to call upon seventy-two boroughs, thirty-six of which, after the Restoration, petitioned for their franchises, which were granted! the other thirty-six remained disfranchised."

His plan was this, thirty-six decayed boroughs each sending two members, should no longer elect, and that in their room the different counties and the metropolis should elect seventy-two members, as a just counterpoise between county and borough representatives, without increasing the number of the members. Copyholders should vote as well as freeholders for counties. On other boroughs in the lapse of time becoming decayed, the reduction to a certain number of houses being the criterion of the decay, the members were to be transferred to populous places furnishing no members. But all compulsion in both instances was to be avoided, and no old borough was to be disfranchised, or new place authorised to elect, but with its own spontaneous application. But boroughs being, in many cases, a species of valuable inheritance and private property, and as the voluntary surrender of their rights was not to be expected without a recusation, the establishment of a fund was [illegible]ed for the purpose of purchasing those [illegible]ses.

without deranging its principles, and forming between the representatives and the represented that bond of sympathy, which, as far as human foresight could extend, was the best security for rendering the constitution immortal." The motion, after a long debate was negatived by 248 to 174. Pitt has been charged by latter theorists with insincerity on this subject. But the charge is alien to the whole character on his public life. No minister that England ever saw, was more frank, broad, and unhesitating, in his public objects. Even his just reliance on his great abilities rendered the cautious and timid proceedings of others unnecessary to his government. The distinction between his plan and that which has followed, is perfectly clear. The instant extinction of the boroughs—their compulsory extinction; the absence of all compensation, even where the rights had already been recognised in the form of property; and above all, the throwing the representation into the hands of the ten-pound voters; place the two plans as far from each in principle and practice, as reform from revolution.

A plan of still higher importance, and sanctioned by success, was the establishment of the Financial System. On this topic so much has been talked and so little understood, that some slight detail may be advantageously given.

In the early times of England, the public debts were regarded as the personal debts of the king. The king frequently borrowed money for public purposes upon his private credit, from both foreigners and subjects. This plan often reduced the monarch to extraordinary difficulties. Henry III., Edward III, and Henry V. pawned their royal jewels, and even the crown. Some of Henry III.'s debts were discharged by Parliament, the first instance of such a payment. Richard II. had attempted to raise L.60,000 upon security of Parliament, but the attempt failed. In the subsequent reigns money was obtained by the king on subsidies granted by Parliament, which money was repaid when the subsidies had come in. The system of funding, the most curious and fortunate invention in the whole history of money is probably due to the Italian republics; those little centres where ability and necessity combined, threw out so many of the most important lights of modern civilisation. The loan of money on national credit, recognised by a transferable sign entitling the holder to a certain interest, common on the Continent before it was adopted in the great future country of commerce. But the new and extraordinary excitement given to England by the full acknowledgment of civil rights, and the ascendency of protestantism in 1688, made the nation eager to avail itself of all continental advantages. The first shape of stock in this country, was granted for lives, or for annuities a certain number of years. But the applicability of the principle on a more extensive scale was soon obvious, and on the advance of additional sums by the stockholders, the annuities were made perpetual, for the first time, in 1695. This change produced, of course, a corresponding change in the source from which the interest was paid, and the taxes, originally raised only for the time, were now made perpetual. Still the method was comparatively rude. An account was kept of each successive loan, and of the taxes raised for the payment of its interest; and when the product of those taxes was found to give a surplus, that surplus was applied, in general, to diminishing the principal of the particular loan. But this contrivance became at length too complicated, in consequence of the number of accounts produced by the various loans; and in the reign of George I. the whole were combined into three, called the aggregate fund, the general fund, and the South Sea friend. The celebrated Walpole, a man who bore a stronger resemblance to Pitt, in his boldness, financial talent, command of the House, and permanency of power, than any subsequent minister, was the author of this measure, and the last act of his *first* administration, in 1716, was to bring in the crowning principle of the sinking fund. This memorable fund was to be formed of the surplusage of the other three, after satisfying every demand upon them; and its title was derived from its purpose of "sinking," or discharging, the principal of the national debt incurred before the 25th of December, 1716. Walpole's sagacity saw the temptation which this fund would hold out to his successors, and he laboured to impress upon the legislature the necessity for preserving it inviolable. In the act of 1716 it was declared, that "the fund was to be appropriated to no other use, intent, or purpose, whatever." The words were repeated in the act of 1718, and were made a feature of the king's speech in successive sessions.

But the temper of England, disturbed by Jacobite machinations, and but ill reconciled to the characters of the first Georges, was not easily manageable. Taxes were a formidable test of popularity, and even Walpole himself, on his restoration to the Premiership, was compelled to touch this sacred fund. From 1728 to 1733, it was thus charged thrice with the interest, as it seems, raised for the service of the current year. This unfortunate resource was adopted with still less scruple by his successors; and on Pitt's taking office as head of the Treasury, he found the Sinking Fund existing only in name. The state of the national finance was appalling; and, to know that whole power of the young minister's mind, we must see the fortitude and intelligence with which he prepared to encounter difficulties that must have overwhelmed any other financier of Europe. He found the national debt 24l millions!—no provision whatever in existence for the diminution of a sum unparalleled in history, and which to the general apprehension menaced national bankruptcy—the entire produce of the permanent taxes unable to pay the mere interest of the debt, and the fixed charges on the revenue—and for the expenses of current year, amounting to millions, nothing but the precarious and inadequate resources of the malt and land taxes. The anxiety of Parliament had been turned to this subject speedily after the close of the American War, and turned The "Report of the Commissioners to Public Accounts" was big with feelings almost of despair. "The national debt, said this remarkable paper, "is swelled to a magnitude that requires the united efforts of the ablest heads, and the purest hearts, to suggest the proper and effectual means of reduction. A plan must be formed for the reduction of this debt and that without delay. Now is the favourable moment of peace. The evil does not admit of procrastination, palliation, or expedients. It presses on, and must be met with force and firmness. What *can* be done the support of public credit, the preservation of national honour, and the justice due to the public creditor, demand *should* be done. It *must* be done, or serious consequences will ensue." To this alarming language was added the fear arising from the prevalent theories, of the extent to which the founding system could go, and no further: theories whose recollection is still of use to show the ignorance of presumption on such subjects, and the grave absurdities into which men, who regard themselves as oracles in finance as well as government, may fall. But those absurdities had a strong influence in depressing the public mind; and if the Minister had at that moment started back from his task, and proposed a general bankruptcy as the expedient, he would have been fully sanctioned by the wisdom of those scribbling philosophers. But there were other hazards still more repelling. The fall of the public credit threatened to follow the distrust of the public mind. Europe was uneasy, and a new war must involve the nation in new loans, and more inextricable perplexities. Even the financial condition of England was felt to be a ground of insolence, perhaps of aggression, on the part of those foreign cabinets which had already so distinctly shown their hostile mind. The crisis was momentous; and knowing as we know the trial to which Europe was so soon to be exposed—the essential pressure upon the resources of England which that trial required—the infinite importance of England, first to sustain the contest abroad, and next to consummating the deliverance of Europe by national victory—we may, without superstition or verniage, regard the time, the service, and the man, as equally prepared by a Providence that has so wonderfully in times of the severest trial, preserved the existence of the Protestant empire of England.

(*To be concluded.*)

## Miscellanea.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* of Monday, contained the following: "Died, on Saturday evening last, in Dawson Street, after a long and painful illness and pious resignation which might have been expected from her writings and her character, Mrs. Hemans."

Tippoo Saib's son visits England to seek an augmentation of the pension settled on him after the death of his father. He is going to London to seek interviews with the King and the Duke of Wellington, the latter of whom served in the Mysore, as Colonel Wellesley, under Lord Harris.—*Liverpool paper.*

THE LATE ELOPEMENT.—We can state upon the highest authority that proceedings in the Court of Chancery will be instantly commenced against Mr. Brinsley Sheridan, calling upon him to make a fitting settlement upon his bride, or to bow to the alternative of all her property being settled strictly upon herself and her children. Although the lady is not a ward of Chancery, the jurisdiction of the Court extends to the care of minors. It must not be forgotten that the heiress is not of age; under these circumstances, Mr. Sheridan will be deprived of a life-interest even in the 40,000*l.*, and in case of the death of his lady, he will not enjoy a single sous of the inheritance. The proceedings are said to be instituted by Sir Colquhoun himself and some curious particulars respecting the history of this famous fortune are expected to transpire in the discussion.—*Court Journal.*

OLD MEN AND WOMEN.—"What a difficult thing it is to know how to become old! I fear I am becoming an *old woman*," said the celebrated Lord Chesterfield to Mr. Pitt. "I am glad of it," was the answer, "for my Lord, I was afraid you were becoming an *old man*, which I am sure is a much worse thing." "Oh, that I were but an *old woman*," said old General S. to Dr. Brokes, "I then should have the gay and the old of my own sex about me, one thing to amuse me, and another beating away upon my little errands and business; whereas now, as an *old man*, my own companions, with whom I used to be jolly and cheerful, neglect me—never visit me: they are afraid to see that state of calamity and decrepitude to which they themselves may be reduced."—*Spectator.*

ON THE FERTILITY OF GRAIN.—Transplant, in the months of February or March, from the field plants into a fresh dug piece of ground in your garden, fifty plants of wheat; to be planted out in rows, twelve inches apart, and nine inches from each other in the rows. In the months of March or April transplant fifty plants of oats, in the same way, and at the same distances, let the intervals be well hoed, and kept clean of weeds, as long as you can get among them; each plant of wheat will tiller out, from the root from six to sixteen stems, each producing an ear of wheat. The stems from the oats are not so numerous as the wheat, but the grains of oats are far more abundant; this affords great encouragement for the allotment system now so much and properly resorted to for the benefit of our agricultural labourers. It is likewise a plain and simple method of proving the advantages to be derived from the raw culture, both as to the employment it occasions and the remuneration it affords.—*New Monthly Magazine, for May,*

THE CRIME OF POISONING.—The French chemists make the following proposition, in order to render less frequent the crime of poisoning, and to put on their guard those who may be marked out as the victims of revenge, jealousy, or the like. From 1824 to 1832 the number of individuals accused of poisoning was 273, and it appeared that in many instances the intended victims have been saved by the bad taste communicated to the food by the poisonous substance. It is, therefore, recommended that it should be rendered compulsory to colour or give a flavour to all poisonous substances which would not be deteriorated by the admixture. For the latter purposes aloes have been suggested, and of this many English as well as French chemists, have approved. It has also been recommended to scent all poisons with the same odour—nark, for instance.

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